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No. 28

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# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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## PARTY AND STATE

### FAITH IN PARTY, MASSES URGED TO PREVENT POLITICAL DISTURBANCES

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 79 p 3

[Article by Fang Xuan [2455 3763]: "Do Not Go on With Disturbing Practices or Go Without Investigative Practices"]

[Text] To lack all understanding of the true facts, their origin and development, to have overheard only a word or two from other people and then join in in wild shouting and yelling, is a case of so-called disturbing hullabaloo. As the level of morality rises, this phenomenon decreases, and where it still occurs, people despise it with contempt.

In political life, phenomena similar to the raising of a hullabaloo are still not rare. For instance, last year the debate instituted in all newspapers and periodicals on the topic of criteria for truth and this year's debate on the theoretical front broke through the various taboos set up by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and both debates were very effective in stimulating the development of democracy, liberating thought and for the smooth shift in the focus of our work. Later, the central authorities proposed for basic principles to be firmly upheld for the purpose of eradicating the pernicious influences of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," in eliminating disturbing interferences and to guide the movement for the liberation of thought into an even healthier course. At that time some people, who really lacked a true understanding of the meaning of the four principles, used them to attack the debate on the criteria of truth and the liberation of thought on the theoretical front, going even so far as to blame liberation of thought for a temporary trend of negating the four basic principles. How in fact had the debate on the criteria for truth been launched? What were the viewpoints presented during the debate on the theoretical front? The people who were so vociferous in their blame, I am afraid, are not even clear about these basic questions. If we would treat an important question of theory like this, in such a reckless way, would it not be the same as a social hullabaloo?

There was yet another instance. When the "resolutions on Certain Problems in the Speeding Up of Agriculture (Draft)" and "Regulations Governing Work in Agricultural People's Communes (Draft for Trial Application)"



were initially promulgated on a trial basis in the wake of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the broad masses of commune members "clapped their hands and shouted bravo." However, we had also the following happen: some people said, in this way "the production teams will not obey orders from the leadership," and "the production teams will consume or distribute among themselves whatever they produce." Then, on the heels of this, other people, who merely echoed what they had heard others say, claimed that the production teams were given too much autonomy. If one were to ask them: On what questions were orders of the leadership disobeyed? or: Which production team had consumed or distributed everything they had produced? they would only stare tongue-tied and be unable to reply, or at most pick one or two isolated cases to shout and yell about. This, too, is not different from making a disturbing hullabaloo in society!

There are many similar examples which I do not wish to list here one by one.

The strange thing is that there are some people, especially some comrades in the leadership, who would not do such a foolish thing as to cause this kind of disturbance in the social field because they have the strength of resistance, but who have no strength of resistance against any wave of disturbances in political life and sometimes even get themselves unwittingly involved in such disturbances. This must certainly arouse our vigilance and deep thought.

When the forces of old customs fetter the human mind, ideology cannot adjust to new conditions at a time when there is a turning point in history, and accordingly men of that frame of mind will cause disturbances in the political life.

Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were on the rampage in our party for so many years that their various slogans with such catchwords as "pinnacle," "closely following" and "one word better than 10,000 words" created a die-hard force of habit in the minds of many comrades. Even though Lin Biao has been disarmed, the "gang of four" overthrown and the evil smell from the men who represented those rotten forces is no more in the air, their ultra-Left theories and line are still imperceptibly holding the minds of many of our comrades under their spell. Whenever these comrades hear that someone wants to employ practice to test the direction and policy of the party, or test the directives of our leaders, they simply regard it as sacrilege and a crime of treason and heresy, something that all should rally together to attack! The concrete arguments of others are immaterial to them.

It is the same with the question of autonomy for production teams. Some comrades were thinking: Was it not for 10 years a matter of the leadership to decide what crops to plant and how much grain to ration or cash to distribute? If the production team is now unexpectedly to decide, what powers are left to me? Therefore, as soon as they hear

that problems have arisen in carrying out the autonomy of production teams, it seemed exactly what they had been hoping for and they seized the opportunity to join the ranks of the "cheering squad."

Those who place more confidence in their own beliefs rather than believing in the masses and in the party, are also easily drawn into some disturbing currents once political currents occur which conform with their way of thinking.

Furthermore, speaking of the debate on the theoretical front, this is a movement launched after the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress had brought solutions to a series of questions left over by history, when the broad masses of theoretists, directed and guided by the liberation of thought, by the idea of "starting up the engine," and when everyone freely expressed his opinion, set forth many questions that deserve our attention and require study. All this was already fully approved by the Central Committee of the Party. Some comrades did not approve at all and found fault with this session of the Congress. Is this a case of belief in oneself, or a way of showing faith in the party?

Do they have faith in the masses. Also not. Peasants are most realistic and capable of managing their livelihood. If the leadership clearly points the way, clarifies direction and policy and shows an enthusiasm that can stimulate the masses, the masses will be able to make appropriate arrangements for production and for their own livelihood. However, those people who criticize autonomy for the production teams are always distrustful that people are able to arrange their own domestic affairs, as if it would only work if someone like a Saviour appears as leader.

Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "A communist must always ask the question 'why.' Everything must be thought over carefully; it must be checked whether it conforms with reality and whether it is really justified. We must never follow blindly or promote slavery." Today, it behoves us well to restudy these words of Chairman Mao, because there are really people who will not use their brains to think carefully; they will always merely repeat what others say, follow the current, drift wherever the wind blows them. This type of people are easily found among those who start disturbances.

Of course, to arrive at correct conclusions requires more than careful thinking; it also requires integrating the results of investigations and research. Conclusions invariably come after investigation and not before. For instance, the central authorities set forth the four basic principles to counter an ideological trend to negate the four basic principles. However, where did this ideological trend originate? Investigation revealed to us that it originated on the one hand from those who dislike the Four Socialist Modernizations, those black sheep of society, and on the other hand from the pernicious influences of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Their distortions and forgeries twisted the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the party and the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism into a complete mess. For



a long time, many believed that it would be capitalistic to allow the peasants land for their private use, to allow them household sideline production and to allow them to become well-off. Raising principles to an unreasonable plane and fighting capitalist-roaders was considered proletarian dictatorship. Supporting the "gang of four" or certain party committee members who displayed "leading cadre" badges was considered supporting the leadership of the party. To trust those "authorities on theory" who explained Marxism-Leninism in whatever way they wanted was considered upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. With people that held such absurd viewpoints it was inescapable that the four basic principles would be violated. On clearing up these things our conclusion is: In order to uphold the four basic principles it is not only necessary to eliminate interferences from the right, but even more important to eliminate interferences from the "left." There is absolutely no conflict between upholding the four basic principles and the development of democracy and liberation of thought.

It is the same with the question of autonomy for the production teams. We do not deny that putting into effect the decisions on agricultural questions contained in the two documents from the Third Plenary Session may result in deviations and even cases of "consuming and distributing everything produced." However, a penetrating investigation will reveal, firstly, that these incidents are, after all, extremely rare, exceptional and of secondary importance; and secondly, that these cases have not newly come up today but have existed at the time Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were on the rampage. Speaking of the villages within the territory of this municipality for the time after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the enthusiasm of the peasants has risen high, the income of commune members has increased, agricultural production has experienced a new development, this indeed has been the main trend of things. Thus we may draw a conclusion as to whether the direction and policy on agricultural problems adopted at the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee were correct.

Practice is the only criterion for truth, that is a basic principle of Marxism. After a debate of over 1 year this principle is being gradually understood by the people even though it did experience some complications in the past. Understanding does not mean being able to apply. The above-mentioned cases of disturbances in the political life have been caused, in their final analysis, by people violating this principle. We should carefully remember this lesson.

We are now still faced with many questions that await correct answers. Looking back for the last 10 or 30 years, what things were done right? Why were they done right? What things were done wrong? Why were they done wrong? Looking into the future, we will also encounter many new questions on our road of the Four Modernizations. How will we solve these problems? We must draw correct conclusions from penetrating investigations and studies and through practical experiences. We must never blindly follow others in causing disturbances. Once we have drawn correct

conclusions from practical experiences, we can confidently "straighten our backs"; we will not lose our bearings no matter how severe the storm that we may encounter, and we shall rapidly and steadfastly advance on the road of the Four Modernizations.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### BASIC CONTRADICTIONS IN SOCIALIST SOCIETY OUTLINED

Shanghai XUE SHU YUE KAN [ACADEMIC MONTHLY] in Chinese No 7, Jul 79 pp 1-7

[Article by Sun Shuping [1327 0647 1627]: "Tentative Discussion of Basic Contradictions in a Socialist Society"]

[Text] Fundamental Contradictions and Major Contradictions Are Different Concepts

What are fundamental social contradictions? They are contradictions between production forces and production relationships and between the economic base and the superstructure. In a class society, these are manifestations of contradictions between fundamentally antithetical classes such as contradictions between slaves and slave masters in a slave society, between peasants and landlords in a feudal society, and between the working class and the bourgeoisie in a capitalist society. Contradictions among them exist in the three great arenas of economics, politics, and ideology. In societies that are little developed, contradictions are complex. In addition to the contradictions between antithetical classes, there are other contradictions. Sometimes some contradictions that are not fundamentally antithetical, such as contradictions within the ruling classes, may become the principal contradictions in social development at a specific stage. Examples include the chaos during the Seven Kingdoms of the Western Han Dynasty, the turmoil of the Eight Emperors of the Western Chin, or the Allied Powers and the Central Powers during World War I. Thus, fundamental contradictions and major contradictions are by no means synonymous at any particular period.

The two fundamental contradictions of socialism are not at all of equal importance. Most basic is the contradiction between production forces and production relationships. Strictly analyzed, production forces and production relationships are two abstractions derived from our analysis of social production. In any production there is no separation of production relationships from production forces and no separation of production forces from production relationships. The two together always constitute the unity of opposites. Not only this, but society is a totality that is always divided into an economic base and the superstructure. The sum total

of production relationships constitutes the economic base of society. The superstructure is for the purpose of serving the base. When contradictions occur between production forces and production relationships, contradictions with the superstructure also take place. Advanced superstructure elements promote and release production forces while backward superstructure elements impede and destroy production forces. Fundamental contradictions in a society are co-beginning and co-terminating with a particular social system. Major contradictions play a major and decisive role only at a specific stage in the development of a society. Once the fundamental social contradictions have been resolved, the social system undergoes a change. Once the major contradictions have been resolved, the social system continues as it was or basically as it was. Thus, one must be sure not to confuse fundamental contradictions with major contradictions.

### Basic Contradictions in a Socialist Society Are Complex

The advent of socialist society should be reckoned from the day that the proletariat seizes power. In China it must be reckoned from 1 October 1949. Beginning from that time and right up until the realization of communism, the society is called a socialist society. Thus our socialist society derives from a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society and is proceeding to a communist society. As to how long this period will last, we are not fortune tellers so we cannot guess. But owing to the backwardness of production in our country, it will undoubtedly be a very very long period divided into numerous stages. During this period the basic contradictions in the society will be very complex.

First of all, when socialist society was only recently established in our country, the remnants of three great enemies still existed. The effects of bourgeois economic power and political ideology still existed, and the economics, politics, and ideology of the petit bourgeoisie was still as boundless as the oceans. At that time it was principally the economics, politics, and ideology of the bourgeoisie and the petit bourgeoisie that fettered production forces. Thus the principle contradictions in the society were between socialism and capitalism, and between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. A secondary contradiction was the contradiction between the proletariat and the petit bourgeoisie. This is a stage that backward socialist countries cannot leap over, and it is an historical reality that is still fresh in our memories.

Secondly, once the socialist economy and its superstructure have been established, if we have done our jobs well, development of production forces should advance with each passing day. Along with the development of production forces should come timely adjustments in the organization of labor, in administrative methods, and in the system of public ownership in adaptation of the nature of the production forces. In order to solve problems in the production, distribution, exchange, and consumption links, appropriate adjustments must also be made in our national structures, leadership methods, and in problems in leadership style. Consequently, contradictions continue to exist within the socialist system



itself in which there is no immutable organization of labor, administrative methods, production system, distribution and exchange or consumption methods. This is a contradiction among the laboring people who support socialism. It is also a fact we cannot ignore.

The preceding first kind of contradiction is a contradiction between the proletariat and the exploiting class that can individually become a contradiction between ourselves and the enemy, and one that is common. The second kind of contradiction is a contradiction among the socialist laboring people, and is uncommon. The former is called a class antagonism; the latter is called a class distinction. Antagonisms may turn into distinctions and vice versa. The historical mission of socialism is gradually to resolve various contradictions and to wipe out both class antagonisms and class contradictions to make a transition to communism.

The fundamental contradictions of socialist society are complex and may be divided into two basic kinds: contradictions between socialism and capitalism, and contradictions within socialism itself. Of the first kind of contradictions, a small number are between ourselves and the enemy with most being contradictions among the people. The second kind of contradictions are those among the laboring people among which are contradictions between workers and peasants, between workers and peasants and intellectuals, and those among the working class. Even among members of the Communist Party and among Marxists contradictions exist. When encountering contradictions it is necessary to make a concrete analysis and not to conclude that all contradictions are between ourselves and the enemy or are extremely harmful. Not to make a further concrete analysis of contradictions among the people will never do. Accurate distinctions must be made only after which proper disposition can be made. To jumble together the two kinds of contradictions and to handle all contradictions willy-nilly is extremely damaging.

Thus, in a socialist society that is presently in its initial period with "class struggle as the guiding principle," one can only understand first handling contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and not understand handling every contradiction as though it were a class contradiction. In a later period, such as the period following the three great reforms, this watchword may easily become one that seemingly revolutionary enemies use by taking "class struggle" as a pretext to confuse the ranks so that various contradictions cannot be separately handled. When "class struggle" is carried out in a sweeping fashion, not only can the enemy not be overwhelmed but it may be allowed to overwhelm itself. Class struggle issues should be handled with class struggle, but different methods must be adopted for other areas such as political areas and ideological areas. To treat issues other than class struggle issues with the methods of class struggle is incorrect, and to treat ideological and academic questions like political questions is also incorrect.



## Fundamental Contradictions in a Socialist Society Are Subject to Change

Lin Biao and the "gang of four" distorted the doctrines of Chairman Mao maintaining that "class struggle exists continuously in a socialist society." Their gang's so called "class struggle" was made into "constantly bearing in mind" and "seeing every bush and tree on Mount Bagong as an enemy soldier," and terming all things "class struggle" in all places at all times while searching every day for "new activities in class struggle." They were forever wanting to find some target to be rectified and constantly "moved the masses" to "fight! fight! fight!" so as to show they had not forgotten "class struggle." From a theoretical standpoint and from the standpoint of Lenin's formulation that "socialism means the annihilation of classes," this was a contradiction. In actual fact, to this day it lacks factual evidence. In the world of today there is still no socialist state that is about to make a transition to communism that bears testimony to the continuous existence of class struggle in a socialist society. When it comes to such empty talk that lacks any theoretical or factual basis, we really do not want to talk much about it. We can say only that existing facts prove that among classes in a socialist society class struggle positively does not persist throughout. If it did, socialism could have neither development nor change, nor could it have the historical mission of the complete annihilation of class antagonisms and class distinctions, and how could it make a transition to communism!

Facts tell us that the development of socialism has already passed through one stage and is currently in a second stage--the stage of two different kinds of public ownership of the means of production in which class and class struggle no longer persist. The time prior to the "three great reforms" was clearly one stage. At that time the bourgeoisie not only possessed political and ideological influence but also held ownership of the means of production and had economic power. Private ownership by the petty bourgeoisie was still as far reaching as the oceans. Once the victory of the "three great reforms" was complete, private ownership of the means of production ceased to exist to all intents and purposes with only sideline industry by private households necessary to supplement the socialist economy remaining. No matter the state of their socialist consciousness, both the bourgeoisie and the petit bourgeoisie became a part of "he who does not work shall not eat." Would it not be factual to say at this time that the original classes no longer existed economically and that those elements whose origins were from these classes were pending political and ideological reform. It is one thing to regard the exploiting class as a class to be annihilated, but quite another to transform the descendents of the exploiting class into laborers who live by the fruits of their own labors. Only those who close their eyes and refuse to look at facts can suppose that classes and the class struggle persist throughout!

After the complete victory of the three reforms and during the stage of the two kinds of public ownership of the means of production, how we should

go about annihilating classes is a new question. This will rely on both required political and ideological struggle and on the development of social production forces. Neither part of this two-pronged effort may be omitted. Some people try to use simple "fight! fight! fight!" to solve problems with the result that not only is no success achieved but disasters such as those created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" are incurred. This is a great lesson that we must draw upon. There was a time, these "theoretical authorities" presumably have not yet forgotten, when once the victory of the "three great reforms" created the conditions for the development of production, Chairman Mao pointed out the need for development of production to the full. He said, "Our fundamental task has changed from the liberation of production forces to the maintenance and development of production forces within the new production relationships."<sup>1</sup> But efforts to develop production on this occasion were wrecked by the likes of Chen Boda. They were ignorant of production and of objective economic laws. They did things on the basis of their own subjective desires, perpetrating "eating without paying" and "rushing to enter communism" with the result that facts and desires were in conflict causing damage to our economy. The fact is they were trying from a backward production base to use egalitarianism to pretend communism. This road is a dead end as facts have demonstrated. But they never realized that deep-seated egalitarianism and an ideology of agricultural socialism was still in existence. The lesson had still not been conscientiously absorbed.

Later on, these "theoretical authorities" talked grandly of the coming of their "class struggle." As a result a Lin Biao and "gang of four" style of "class struggle" appeared! They wanted to transform socialist China into feudal fascism! Painful facts demonstrate that our efforts to develop production following the "three great reforms" were ruined by them, and the theory of class struggle was also misused by them. We were cheated and deceived and irremediable damage was done to the country. Let us again make a sober-minded summary of this lesson. Today, what is important is to set the focus of party work for today to solve our current problems.

Once complete victory has been achieved in the "three great reforms," just what should we do? According to the communique of the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Party Central Committee, vigorous development of production forces and the gradual elevation of the material life and cultural level of the people should be carried out to demonstrate with realities the superiority of socialism. Empty talk about the superiority of socialism without these realities will cause the people most certainly to disbelieve it. Only on this foundation must we and can we gradually elevate the socialist consciousness of the people and gradually adjust our production relationships and the backward links in the superstructure making them better adapted to further development of social production forces. That is to say that through leadership and in a step by step way we can resolve our fundamental contradictions to promote the further healthy development of our society on the track of socialism. Not to engage in

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1. "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 5 p 377.

production is wrong and to engage in production and only production is wrong too. Failure to manage production or implement democratization of the state system is wrong. To rush headlong into action anarchistically to cause democratization is also mistaken. Failure to eliminate gradually the effects of the political ideology of the bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie is wrong, but failure to use methods of convincing through education but instead to use "fight! fight! fight!" methods is even more wrong. Methods that fit the nature of problems should be used to solve those problems. "Class struggle" is not something to be fooled with, confusing "the classes and the class struggle" of a socialist society with the class struggle of the old society and using violence to decide every question. Political questions are not the same as ideological questions, and ideological questions are not the same as academic questions. Methods for solving problems positively cannot be stereotyped.

#### Socialist Societies Can Resolve Any of Their Own Contradictions Themselves

No matter how complicated the contradictions of a socialist society, so long as the restoration of capitalism has not become an accomplished fact, we can consciously resolve various contradictions with no need to smash our own state machinery or misuse force to cause injury to ourselves. As Chairman Mao pointed out: the contradictions of a socialist society can cause the socialist system itself to gain continuous resolution.<sup>1</sup> This is a truth that can be proven by historical facts.

As regards the resolution of the contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and petit bourgeoisie, "the three great reforms" were a serious struggle, but we did not employ violence. This is a fact. Once ownership was reformed, contradictions between the enemy and ourselves still existed, but which could be legally suppressed using the state machinery with no need to disrupt the social order. As for the reform of bourgeois and petit bourgeois ideology, that was even more possible. Social being determines social consciousness. To talk about ideological reform in the absence of changes in ownership is empty talk just like that of the Confucianists who talked about "cultivation of moral character," or of the Taoists who talked of "cultivation of oneself according to their religious doctrines," or the Buddhists who talked about "becoming a Buddha." To fight for communism while eating the food of the exploiters is an impossibility. Unless the social being of people is changed, changes in the social consciousness of people is impossible. Once ownership of the means of production is changed, no matter the state of social consciousness of the bourgeoisie or the petit bourgeoisie, ideological reform can be carried out through the use of peaceful methods. This can be done, first of all, by demonstrating the fact of the superiority of socialism, and secondly through inculcation of socialist ideas. There is absolutely no need for repeated "movements," or repeated "struggles" and the use of violence! There are in existence individual "persons of these classes [who] are

1. "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 5 p 373.



still living and [who] are not reconciled to their defeat" of whom Chairman Mao spoke. But for the likes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to regard every person with origins in the exploiting class as well as their sons and daughters, and particularly intellectuals with backgrounds in households of the exploiting class, as "persons of these classes [who] are still living and [who] are not reconciled to their defeat" is preposterous in the extreme. If only we make socialism truly superior and use facts to conduct education, and if only we truly believe the truth of Marxism-Leninism and link this to facts to conduct ideological education, we can certainly influence and educate them, converting them into socialist workers. Ideological problems should rely on learning from the masses themselves and on learning through experience for resolution. Academic questions should rely on the study, experience, and discussion of academicians themselves for resolution. Use of violence is positively not necessary. Chairman Mao pointed out long ago that, "use of simplistic methods to handle... ideological problems among the people not only cannot succeed but can be exceptionally harmful."<sup>1</sup> More than 2000 years ago Xun Kuang understood that, "bent things may be straightened by force but thoughts in a mind cannot be changed by force." Yet some people still do not understand this! We are asking for a little sense so that the idiocy of using violence will positively never be resorted to again to solve ideological problems!

Now for a look at guarding against the outgrowth of a new bourgeoisie. In a socialist society in which production has not sufficiently developed, in which the employment and livelihood needs of the people cannot yet be fully satisfied, and in which the historical legacy of old ideas and old customs continue to poison people's consciousness, it is possible that a minority of less than staunch Communist Party members and state cadres may become contaminated with the dirt of bureaucracy and even become bureaucratic. It is also possible that a minority of sordid merchants bent on getting rich may use the straitened circumstances of socialism to engage in various illegal practices. Thus, riotous living, seeking private gain at public expense, corruption and waste, speculation and profiteering, "backdoor deals," and exchanges of flattery and favors are all real dangers today that may temporarily become a muddy stream or a regular practice. To cure these illnesses, it is necessary first of all to rely on correct implementation of the principles of the Paris Commune and set up equitable systems. Second, it is necessary to rely on vigorous development of production to plug the holes in the socialist economy; and third, it is necessary to rely on the democratic and strictly socialist legal system of the broad masses to mete out to offenders the punishment they deserve. It is totally unnecessary to smash our own state machinery. In fact, if the state machinery is smashed, they can achieve their every desire and can spread infections everywhere. Is this not the painful reality of the past 10 years? Zhang Chunqiao's empty talk of "curbing the rights of the bourgeoisie" was beside the point. What these offenders relied upon was not "bourgeois style rights" (it was, in fact, the right of "distribution according to

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1. "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 5 p 391.

labor") but special bureaucratic rights. Big talk about "curbing the rights of the bourgeoisie," was just the way to allow these offenders to be able to use these slogans to label others "capitalist roaders," or "bourgeoisie within the party!"

Use of the vague slogan, "curb the rights of the bourgeoisie" as a means of putting people down was use of bureaucratic rights by oneself to fatten oneself! "Curb the rights of the bourgeoisie" was a slogan lacking any definite meaning. Only in terms of no expansion of distinctions did it possess any sensible content. Its fatal flaw was that careerists could use this slogan together with the egalitarian ideas existing among the masses to stir up anarchy. This is the action of extremely absurd egalitarianism that distorts the principles of the Paris Commune, destroys distribution according to labor and wrecks socialism. Over the past 10 years, bourgeois elements great and small have propagated and spread large quantities of the toxins of the bourgeoisie. But these were not produced out of "distribution according to labor" but out of the destruction of "distribution according to labor." Isn't this a fact that all can see? That this slogan was a favorite with the "gang of four" was not accidental. Was it to prevent the growth of new bourgeois elements? Getting rid of special bureaucratic rights, recruitment of real representatives of the masses to participate in administration, implementation of ownership by all of the people and collective ownership, planning of the economy in fact as well as in name, strengthening of controls over finances, and the strengthening of the legal system and supervision by the masses sufficed; why was it necessary to adopt suicidal policies or to smash one's own state machinery? Didn't this destruction of social order and letting "beating, smashing, and looting" become the order of the day?

From this it may be seen that in a socialist society, all fundamental contradictions can be solved by oneself in a guided and orderly way. So called "rebellion" and "seizure of power" provide people the means and careerists the opportunity to use the masses to harm people and harm events! Is it not a fact that the "rebellion," the "seizure of power," and the "turmoil" of the past 10 years and more was a pretext for the seizure of power by Lin Biao and the likes of the "gang of four" in the midst of the furor? We should thoroughly consign to the rubbish bin of history all those detrimental and disadvantageous slogans!

In summary, the socialist era will see the beginning of our conscious solution of social contradictions transiting from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom. No problem requires use of the methods of "chaos" for its solution. We must loudly proclaim that efforts to use methods of "chaos" to solve contradictions harms others and harms oneself! That is positively not the method of socialist democracy. Henceforth, our constant tasks must be to develop production so that production does not stop for a single day. We will handle problems of class struggle as they arise, handling each problem on its own merits. The class struggle that we perceive is certainly not the kind of "class struggle" of Lin Biao and the



"gang of four," so there is no need to use their methods of "struggle." We cannot fall into their treasonous trap and use their so-called "class struggle" to shift the focus of work and waste time.

"There are still counterrevolutionaries but not many." There is no need to fear such an extremely small number of people. Of importance is that the leadership of the party is correct, that the legal system of the country is in good health, and that the consciousness of the masses is high. The more possessed of these three conditions, the more isolated the minority of counterrevolutionaries. We must disarm them with ideology and public opinion. Let us, under conditions of stability and unity, systematically solve our own problems ourselves in a guided, orderly manner in which distinctions are made between the serious and the less serious, and the urgent and the less urgent. We must consciously observe the formula of "unity--criticism--unity" to resolve contradictions among the people. The enemy will sometimes use illegal methods and sometimes use legal methods, but their intent is to disrupt our social order and destroy our unity. We must learn a lesson and maintain high vigilance.

The "theory" of "turmoil" is ridiculous and incompatible with the socialist system. So long as leadership takes care to overcome bureaucracy, and the masses take care to prevent tendencies toward anarchy, real democratic centralism can take place and all turmoil can be avoided.

**Realization of the "Four Modernizations" Is the Current Work Focus for the Advancement of Socialism**

The disruption and destruction brought about by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" caused our work to leave the right track and head down an evil road. Time has gone backward for us. While others were advancing, we were retreating, and so the distances between ourselves and others have naturally grown longer. The errors were probably of a "leftist" kind. Why "leftist?" Naturally there are reasons of ideological consciousness and ideological methods. We must draw a lesson from bitter experience and concentrate forces to solve the problems before our eyes. The proposal of the Party in the Third Plenary Session for a shift in work emphasis toward the "four modernizations" is exceptionally apt.

The "four modernizations" is, first of all "development of social production forces," but it positively is not simply the development of production forces and nothing more.

Of course, it embraces use of existing technology, the introduction of necessary advanced technology, a vast elevation in the cultural level of the people, the training of large numbers of technicians, and the rapid development of social production forces. Without these requirements, we could not solve the problems of the employment of youth, their entrance into schools, nor improvement in the material and cultural livelihood of the people.

But in order to develop production forces, it will be necessary to improve our organization of labor and our management standards, and even to revise our system of economic administration. This already enters the arena of adjustments to production relationships. Unless there are revisions to outmoded production, distribution, exchange, and consumption links, the forward development of production forces will be impeded.

Further, advances in the democratization of our national political life will be necessary with a regularization of relationships between the Party and state and various enterprises and facilities and surmounting of a situation in which the Party represents the government, enterprises, and facilities so that the leadership of the Party and the initiative of the masses are given full play while each organization plays its own intended role. Neither the initiative of Party members nor the initiative of the masses is to be neglected. Without an elevation of the initiative of the masses there can be no democratization of national political life, and without full play of the intended role of various organizations, hollow shouting for "four modernizations" will not bring them about.

Consequently, ideological work, theoretical work, and academic work must be enhanced and bureaucracy, subjectivism, factionalism, anarchy, and such customary capitalistic and feudalistic ideas must be wiped out.

So, the "four modernizations" is an across-the-board revolution that encompasses both a technological revolution and a social revolution. These two kinds of revolution, like the two wheels of a cart or the two wings of a bird, cannot have one missing. However, these two revolutions will require steadfast work and a mass line, but the methods of raising a big hue and cry cannot be used. Unless a technological revolution is undertaken and production developed, everything is idle talk. If there is no social revolution and no revision of production relationships and the superstructure, no improvement in the cultural level of the people, or changes in the morale of the people, there is no way to build socialism and production can take an evil road.

For more than 10 years Lin Biao and the likes of the "gang of four" have made a mockery of Chairman Mao's slogan "Grasp revolution; advance production," twisting it to become, "Put revolution first and production will spontaneously go up." We cannot help but ask the meaning of this slogan. What is meant by the so-called revolution? It is necessary to know that the so-called revolution of Marxism means a revolution for the transformation of the social system. Such a revolution will take place only once in the evolution of society over the course of ages. And in the stages of socialism, there will be only that one time speaking from the standpoint of the significance of total resolution of fundamental contradictions in a socialist society, the complete annihilation of class confrontations and class distinctions. This requires our arduous efforts with accomplishments in science, technology, culture, education, and training depending on more than simply making "class struggle" every day. Possibly

this revolution means revolution in ideological work? That must be regularly conducted, but more important is linking it with work to resolve ideological problems that actually exist rather than waste time with "politics can better everything!" Unless production forces develop, there can be no progress toward intensification of the contradictions between production forces and production relationships or the contradictions between the economic base and the superstructure, and how can there then be talk of revolution? Without development of production, and without changes in the production relationships of people and the social structure, there can be no changes in the morale of the people, so how can communism come about? These "leftist" phrase-mongers level has just fallen beneath that of those of the French Enlightenment who believed that "environment influences men," to the point where they believe that "ideas control the world" so why talk of historical materialism? Do they mean to say that through "fight! fight! fight!" communism can be fought into existence? It is time to get rid of such slogans. Unless we do, it will not be possible to thoroughly comprehend the meaning of "four modernizations," and we might suppose that it is "grasping production but losing revolution" or suppose that it is "on the extinction of the class struggle!" Of course we cannot guarantee that either now or in the future there will be no class struggle. Careerists blinded by lust for gain and sordid merchants anxious to become officials and get rich have not been completely eliminated without trace. But we believe that they by no means possess the capability to impede the advance of history and we firmly believe in the truth that, "between the people and the enemy, sooner or later the people must be victorious."

The superiority of socialism, given the foundation of public ownership of the means of production, lies in no antagonistic clashes among the working people--workers, peasants, and their intellectuals. It also lies in their guided and systematic implementation of a broadened people's democracy, under the guidance of Marxism, to solve their problems.

#### The Gradual Resolution of Two Kinds of Fundamental Contradictions in Socialist Society and the Final Transition to Communism

When the four modernizations become reality, a vast change will occur in the class antagonisms and class distinctions in our country. At that time, perhaps (and I say only perhaps), our two kinds of public ownership of the means of production may gradually meld into one. How this problem will be resolved is a matter for the future and one about which we cannot make up any concrete program off the top of our heads. We can only concretely resolve current problems and not concretely resolve future problems. Only one point can be certain and that is that the melding of the two kinds of ownership will have as a prerequisite the strengthened development of production forces, the industrialization of agriculture, and the industrialization of the peasantry. When that time arrives and when the conditions for melding come into being, the people will naturally be able to find the steps and the forms for melding. Perhaps still another period will have to pass before the transition to communism.

The road to communism is a very long road. Possibly not only conditions within our country but international conditions as well will have to be taken into consideration. Whether a great country can realize communism is a question that may best be left open temporarily to be raised and resolved in the future. Theory grows out of practice and withstands the test of practice. The more concretely you now speak, the more fantasy-like.

Now what we must strive for is preparation of the conditions for the realization of the "four modernizations" and preparation of the conditions for the realization of communism. Marx said, "At the highest stage of a communist society, when circumstances in which men are forced slave-like to divisions of labor have been eradicated, and after the antagonisms between mental labor and physical labor have been eliminated along with them; when labor is no longer just a method for making a living but has become in itself a primary need in life; once individual overall development of production forces has also grown and after all the fountainheads of collective wealth are copiously gushing forth, only then can the narrow limits of bourgeois rights be completely exceeded and only then can society write on its own banner: from each according to his ability; to each according to his needs!"<sup>1</sup> Today our future view of communism can still only be this one.

Through comparison with the guidance of Marx we can see just what kind of thing the "communism" of Lin Biao and the likes of the "gang of four" is. It is nothing more than feudal fascism covered over with fantasies of agricultural socialism. It is nothing more than allowing a minority of aristocrats to lead a life of debauchery while the people drink the feudal despotism of the northwest wind, which is a stage lower than capitalism.

Lin Biao and the "gang of four" troubled us for more than 10 years causing trouble for our country and poverty for our people and making us take a tortuous road, but they could never make us lose our bearings. Some people say that "socialism is not as good as revisionism and revisionism is not as good as capitalism!" Comrades! You are wrong! How could Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have made socialism? They were only groping around for the face of socialism and defaming socialism!

Comrades who truly practice socialism, unite. Our need now is to get rid of the more than 10 years of the effects of the toxins and factionalism injected into our heads by the "gang of four," and to support stability and unity each in his own place to realize the four modernizations and gradually to resolve the fundamental contradictions of the society and strive to change our backward countenance.

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1. Marx: "Critique of the Goetha Program," "Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3 p 12.



## PARTY AND STATE

### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FUNDAMENTAL, CONCRETE SYSTEMS IN SOCIALISM CLARIFIED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 79 p 4

[Article by Lin Zhang [2651 4545] in the column "Theory and Reality":  
"Fundamental System and Concrete System--On the Question of Correctly  
Understanding the Socialist System"]

[Text] Currently there are two erroneous views concerning the socialist system. One view notes the inadequacies of the socialist system in certain sectors and the consequences of those shortcomings, such as the slow development of productive forces and meager improvement in the everyday lives of the people, and sees no advantages in socialism, considering it inferior to capitalism. Another view clings to faulty management systems and methods of the past few years, declaring that true socialism allows things to be done only in a certain way. Those who hold this view say that the reform of some systems and revision of policies presently being carried out by our party and government constitute an alteration of the socialist system, a "shift to the right," or a "retreat." It should be said that, with the exception of a very small minority who are bad people, most of those who hold this view of right and "left" believe as they do because they lack a true understanding of the socialist system. A major reason for this state of affairs, among others, is that these people cannot distinguish between socialism's fundamental system and its concrete system. They don't comprehend the dialectical relationship between the two. So a clarification of this problem is essential.

So far as the socialist system's form of expression is concerned, it can be said to have two aspects, fundamental and concrete. What is called the fundamental system is simply the system which formulates the most general and basic principles of socialism, such as public ownership of the means of production, distribution according to work, people's democratic dictatorship, democratic centralism, and so on. The so-called concrete systems are the systems which provide for practical application of the general principles of socialism in various spheres and at all levels. For example, public ownership of the means of production in its present stage is expressed by two kinds of economic systems, ownership by all the people and collective ownership, and within various enterprises



and units there are a number of even more concrete systems for dealing with questions concerning possession, allocation, management, and use of means of production.

From this it can be seen that the fundamental system and concrete systems are related but not identical. On the one hand, socialism's fundamental system must be expressed through concrete systems. Without the latter, the former exists in name but not in reality. Generally speaking, socialism's various concrete systems together constitute part of the fundamental system. They and the fundamental system are interrelated. If a given concrete system deviates completely from the principled spirit of the fundamental socialist system, then it is just not going to succeed in being a system embodying the character of socialism. On the other hand, concrete systems are not equivalents of the fundamental system, and are not always able to fully reflect the fundamental system's demands. Here, most important are two kinds of circumstances, as follows:

1. Socialism's fundamental system is sound, suited to development of productive forces, and has tremendous advantages, but the existence of flaws here and there is unavoidable, even though the great majority of concrete systems conform to the fundamental system's principles.

This is so because defects in concrete systems such as overlapping administrative organizations, red tape, overstaffing, loss of contact with reality, and others, are autogenous in origin. First of all, a process is essential for understanding and application of objective law, as it is for the formulation of concrete systems in conformity with the requirements of the fundamental socialist system. In the course of this process, our limited understanding will certainly cause some concrete systems to be imperfect in varying degrees. Secondly, the socialist system has been built on ruins of the old system, and force of habit and the influence of tradition can still cause some concrete systems to be in less than complete harmony with the fundamental socialist system's demands, and even produce maladies such as bureaucracy. In addition, the destructive interference of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has been a major cause of the shortcomings of concrete systems. Their pursuit of absolute equalitarianism seriously damaged our wage, workpoint and reward systems to such an extent as to jeopardize the entire system of distribution according to work. It is therefore quite clear that we most certainly cannot impute the inadequacies of some concrete systems to socialism's fundamental system. We cannot regard such shortcomings as chronic ailments intrinsic to the fundamental system. Quite the contrary, the imperfections have resulted precisely from disregard of the fundamental system's imperatives.

People, nevertheless, invariably think about things in a way which proceeds from the specific to the general, from the exceptional to the common. In their social lives people come into contact primarily with a series of systems which have something to do with their personal interests, such as wage, management, legal and other systems, and they simply perceive socialism's fundamental system by means of how they see these concrete systems. As a result, some concrete systems are frequently vulnerable

to being considered identical with the fundamental system itself, and the existing flaws of concrete systems as innate defects of the fundamental system. Some people have gone so far as to reach a conclusion which denies the validity and superiority of the whole socialist system. Actually, if you ask someone who says the socialist system is bad to explain clearly what is wrong with public ownership of the means of production or distribution according to work, that person won't know what to say, but he will be able to bring up a lot of questions about this and that, and most of these questions will be related to inadequacies of our concrete systems and their consequences. It is thus clear that the key here lies in realizing that the view which equates the general with the specific and the fundamental system with concrete systems is at least in ordinary circumstances unsound.

Of course, this is certainly not to say that we may regard the drawbacks of concrete systems as unimportant and let them go unchecked. Practice has proven that these defects can definitely hinder development of productive forces, have an adverse effect on achievement of the Four Modernizations, and can to a certain degree bring about abnormal economic and political conditions. Moreover, as these flaws become increasingly serious, quantitative changes can give rise to qualitative changes, causing damage to socialism's fundamental system, arousing dissatisfaction with and suspicion of socialism among the people, and giving people of the Lin Biao and "gang of four" type a special opportunity. It can be said that the period when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were able to run rampant was indeed a time when imperfections in the legal, democratic and other systems were being exploited, so much so that they were amplified into being serious flaws. Therefore, we should exert ourselves in efforts to overcome and eliminate these various defects, and continually perfect all of socialism's concrete systems.

2. In the socialist stage of history, socialism's fundamental system is unalterable; but reform and change in concrete systems for the purpose of conquering their own shortcomings and adapting to changes in objective conditions should, and inevitably will, take place.

Everyone knows that the socialist system is defined and restricted by socialist society's basic contradictions, that is by the contradictions between productive forces and production relations, and those between economic base and superstructure. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that "fundamental contradictions in the course of development of things, as well as the essence of this process as defined by its fundamental contradictions, cannot be eliminated before the process is completed." ["On Contradictions"] Consequently, during the course of development of socialist society, the fundamental side of the socialist system, meaning a fundamental system embodying the essence of socialism, is unalterable, and any alteration of the system would constitute a change in the nature of society. The system of distribution according to work, for instance, must be resolutely practiced by the whole society during the socialist period, and can be replaced by the system of distribution according to need

only when communism has been achieved. Still, during this process, "of the numerous contradictions, great and small, defined or influenced by fundamental contradictions, some are intensified, some are temporarily or partially resolved, or mitigated, and some new ones appear. The process, then, displays a transitional nature." [Ibid.] In light of these circumstances, our concrete systems must change as conditions do, so as to remain adapted to changing reality. For example, our work formerly centered on class struggle, but now it focuses on achievement of the Four Modernizations. During the first few years after the "gang of four" was smashed the people's economy was still recovering, but now we are entering a stage in which all our efforts will be thrown into modernization construction. Many concrete systems of the past, particularly economic management systems, have not been adapting in conformity with what is needed to achieve the Four Modernizations. Some of these systems originally had drawbacks of this or that kind which were made more serious by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Some systems appear obviously backward in the face of new economic and political conditions. Reform of these parts of production relations and the superstructure which are hindering achievement of the Four Modernizations, and perfecting all concrete systems, clearly are absolutely essential. An important part of the substance of the "Eight Character Policy" recently set forth by the Party Central Committee is aimed at resolute, step-by-step implementation of comprehensive reform of economic management systems now in operation. It is inevitable that reforms in concrete systems will frequently occur in the wake of the development of modernization construction.

Nevertheless, the reforms of concrete systems which we are undertaking are premised on nonviolation of the fundamental socialist system's principles, and are aimed at making concrete systems more suited to reality, and enabling them to reflect more fully the spirit of the fundamental system. The major reforms concerning local administrations and organizations, and electoral systems, which have come out of the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress are completely in accord with the principles of people's democratic dictatorship and democratic centralism, and very advantageous to broadening the scope of people's democracy as well as to strengthening the socialist legal system and putting it on a sound footing. They meet with the demands imposed by the shift of emphasis in our work. Similarly, the goal of reform in economic management systems is just as Comrade Hua Guofeng says, "to better adapt production relations to requirements stemming from development of productive forces, to make the superstructure conform more closely to the demands of the economic base, and more effectively give play to the excellent qualities of the socialist system." How can these reforms, which are upholding and fortifying the fundamental system, perfecting concrete systems, and accelerating the development of productive forces, be called a "shift to the right," or a "retreat"?

In conclusion, with regard to questions concerning how to understand the socialist system, we must adhere to dialectics, see to it that a distinction is made between the fundamental system and concrete systems, take note of both the relationships between the two and their differences, and by all means not lump them together. To do otherwise is certain to lead to errors of one kind or another.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### TIANJIN LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO PROMOTE TRUE IDEOLOGICAL LINE

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 79 p 1

[Article: "Resolutely Liberate Thinking, Extensively Undertake Discussion on Criterion of Truth"]

[Text] Recently the Propaganda and Organization Departments of the Tianjin Municipal Party Committee called a meeting of all responsible personnel in charge of propaganda and organization in departments, committees and groups belonging to the various party committees of regions, prefectures, bureaus and the municipality, to map out plans for the study of the documents from the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and for the impending work of training cadres. The meeting demanded that the broad masses of party members and cadres conscientiously study the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, liberate their thinking, launch discussions on the topic of practice as the only criterion for testing truth, correct their ideological line and eradicate the pernicious influences of the ultra-Left line. All thoughts and actions of the broad masses throughout the municipality must be coordinated with the spirit of the Third Plenary Session, and efforts must be made to accomplish the various tasks outlined at the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress to have all hearts and souls dedicated to the effective realization of the Four Modernizations.

Liu Gang [0491 0474], secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, attended and also addressed the meeting, which was presided over by Bai Hua [4101 2901], head of the Propaganda Department of the Municipal Party Committee.

The meeting was of the opinion that after the smashing of the "gang of four," and particularly after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the situation on the ideological front is getting better and better. The discussions on practice as the only criterion for testing truth are now being extended to the basic levels; the party's study style of linking theory with practice and seeking truth from facts is now being restored and developed. The principle of the "double hundred movement" [Let a hundred flowers bloom, let a hundred schools of thought contend] is being implemented, and an atmosphere of scientific research



and theoretical discussion is beginning to take shape. In order to study and implement the spirit of the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, we must now effectively make up our missed lesson on the topic of criteria for truth. The basic point in Marxist epistemology is to adhere firmly to the principle of practice being of the highest importance. Human cognition cannot be separated in the least from practice. Only the revolutionary practice of the millions of people can constitute the one and only criterion for testing truth. During the time when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were on the rampage, this basic principle of Marxism was brutally trampled underfoot. After the overthrow of the "gang of four," their pernicious influences are still far from extinct. The great debate that was launched nationwide at the beginning of last year on the topic of criteria for truth is a continuation of our struggle against the "gang of four." Outstanding results have been achieved in this debate which has been going on for over 1 year. It was very effective in smoothing the shift in the focus of our work. However, speaking of conditions in our municipality, and due to the fact that we have been engaged in a movement of exposing, criticizing and investigating, the problem was not given close attention nor was anything properly organized, with the result that study and debate of the problem were not launched extensively. Up to this date many comrades still lack knowledge of its great significance, many absurd viewpoints remained to be cleared up and no clear line of distinction was drawn between genuine and sham raising of the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We must now make the best use of our time to make up for our missed lesson.

The Third Plenary Session decided to shift the focus of work to modernized socialist construction. This is the correct political line set forth guided by strict adherence to a materialist ideological line; it is the conclusion drawn from a scientific analysis of the class conditions in our country while firmly upholding the principles of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality. There are still some comrades who lack sufficient understanding of this great strategic shift; they half believe, half doubt the whole series of directions and policies since the Third Plenary Session and adopt a wait-and-see attitude, and in their thoughts and actions appear most out of line. The root of this is that their line of thinking is incorrect. They don't uphold the materialist theory of reflection, to seek truth from facts, proceed from reality and integrate theory with practice. They have not reached the stage where they would dare to uphold resolutely whatever has been proven correct in the tests of practical experiences, even though it may have been criticized and negated in the past, or dare to reject resolutely, hold up as something to be shunned and not to be repeated in future whatever was proven wrong in the tests of practical experiences, even though it may have been affirmed and advocated in the past. Only equipped with a correct ideological line can one truly understand and conscientiously implement a correct political line and organizational line. The realization of the Four Modernizations is a great and complex task; it is also an extensive and deepgoing social revolution. If we work on this great undertaking without applying scientific theories as our guides, without a deep penetration of reality, investigation and

research, without creatively studying the new conditions, without a solution for the new problems and without integrating the fundamental theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the realization of the Four Modernizations, then any idea of achieving success would be illusory.

It was pointed out at the meeting that Comrade Hua Guofeng's "Report on the Work of the Government" is the key item in the propagation and study of the documents from the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. The main spiritual content of the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress is that everything be devoted to the realization of the Four Modernizations. All propaganda and study must be strictly centered on this main spiritual content. The principal substance of study and propaganda must be: (1) a deep understanding of the party's policy expressed at the Third Plenary Session; a full knowledge of the present excellent situation; (2) a correct understanding of the current class and class struggle conditions in our country, of the changes in our country's contradictions and a better understanding of the theoretical base for our party's shift in the focus of work; (3) a deep understanding of the great significance of putting up a good fight in this first battle for the realization of the Four Modernizations as our CCP Central Committee and State Council carry out their policy of adjustments, reforms, reorganizations and raising of standards in our national economy; (4) fully realize the importance of strengthening our country's socialist democracy and socialist legal system; (5) conscientiously study the statement by Comrade Hua Guofeng in his report that the party and state cadres are public servants of the people, integrate the study of "Certain Guidelines for Political Life in the Party," maintain a good work style in the party, earnestly improve the work style of the leadership and work style in general. For success in the present propaganda and study, the leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in studying and in conducting propaganda. We are determined to set aside every Tuesday afternoon for the study of political theory and every Saturday afternoon for the study of our vocational institutions. In the course of conducting propaganda and studying, we shall gradually restore and build up a contingent of propagandists of theory. We shall conscientiously reform and bring into full play the effectiveness of the propaganda structure and set right any practice that would impair or abolish the propaganda structure. Through tests, every basic unit shall select comrades of good political ideology, outstanding in production and work and capable of linking with the masses, to be concurrently the party propagandists or reporters, to deeply penetrate the masses to carry out extensive and deepgoing propaganda.

The study and propaganda of the documents from the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress must definitely be linked with the realities of the particular units, differentiate between different targets, adopt various different forms, carry out propaganda in a systematic way, have the ideology of the broad masses of cadres and people throughout the municipality uniformly aligned with the spirit of the Third Plenary Session and the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, and to stimulate launching further work projects.

The meeting drew up plans for the training of cadres and determined that during August and September of this year the various party and cadre schools of all grades and at all levels institute training classes for key propagandists of theory, so that educational personnel themselves should first be educated as an effective preparation for the continued deepgoing study of the documents from the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and for an extensive training in rotation of cadres at all levels.

8453

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### NINGHE SETS UP STUDY CLASSES FOR CADRES

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Zhan Li [0594 4409] and Shao Ji [4801 1015]: "Ninghe County Sets Up Study Classes at All Levels to Train Cadres"]

[Text] Party organization at all levels in Ninghe County have set up study classes for Party members and cadres. They have made a penetrating study of and have thoroughly implemented the spirit of the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and have integrated their study with practice by holding discussions on the problem of the criterion of truth, by further eliminating the pernicious influences of the ultra-left line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and by raising their self-awareness in implementing the line and the general and specific policies of the Party.

In their study, the leading cadres have taken the initiative in integrating with practice. In the preceding period, some of the Party committee members of the Dagu Commune felt that, after the Third Plenary Session, conditions in the agricultural villages had fallen into disorder, that many problems had developed and that work had become difficult. This time, the commune's Party committee held study classes for three days in which they made a special study of the discussion of the situation in the "Report on Government Work." Following that, they integrated their study with practice and listed the pronounced changes that had occurred throughout the entire commune in politics, ideology and economics since the Third Plenary Session. This resulted in the integration of understanding on the parts of the members of the Party committee of the commune so that everyone realized that conditions were good, that results are what count and that when new problems are encountered they should be resolved on the basis of the general and specific policies of the Party. In the past, some comrades mistakenly took the branches for the main stream. This was because the pernicious influences of the ultra-left had not been eliminated. Thus, the ultra-left must be continually criticized and its pernicious influences eliminated. After the Party committee members had integrated their understanding, they held three sessions of study classes for Party members and cadres at the production team level and higher at which the Party committee members talked about what they had learned from their own studies, with the result that all of the commune's Party members and cadres received a profound education.



In their study, the vast numbers of cadres in this county set out from practice as the sole criterion by which truth can be tested, getting in touch with actual conditions in the rural areas, further emancipating their thinking and rectifying their ideological line. Among the cadres of the Miaozao Brigade of the Miaozhuang Commune, there was someone whose ideological awareness was not clear and who was concerned about whether one might commit the error of the "theory of the dying out of the class struggle" if we do not now take class struggle to be a major contradiction. The brigade Party branch organized everyone in a conscientious summary and review of the situation in this brigade over the past several years: During the Cultural Revolution, under the influence of the ultra-left line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," they gave great stress to class struggle. As the result, they harmed the masses, made the cadres fearful and brought production to a state of collapse. After the "gang of four" was smashed, the brigade Party branch led the masses in a vigorous criticism of the ultra-left line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and, in accord with the policy of the Party, redressed the cases of all of the cadres who had been wrongly criticized and wrongly struggled against, went all out in mobilizing the masses and gave vigorous attention to agricultural production. For two years in a row, bumper harvests were obtained, with total production of grain last year reaching 1 million 340 thousand jin (670,000 kg). As the result, grain consumption among the commune members increased from somewhat over 300 jin (150 kg) to 535 jin (267.5 kg) and the average allowance for living expenses per person rose from 70 yuan to 120 yuan. This summer, a bumper crop of wheat was obtained, with both unit yield and total yield exceeding the highest levels in history. Through the means of contrast and by using practice as a test, everyone was brought to the clear realization that class struggle still exists in our nation at the present but that we should not engage in large-scale, violent class struggle. Today, now that there has been a change in the emphasis in work by the Party, our major task is to unite together in thinking about the Four Modernizations and to concentrate our attention and energy on carrying out the Four Modernizations.

Cadres at all levels in Ninghe County are also devoting their attention to studying the spirit of the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and to promoting the implementation and integration of each policy. When the Dongzhuang, Lutai, Dongjituo and Zhaozhuang Communes organized their grass-roots level cadres in study, they made a conscientious study of the state of execution of basic policies for the rural areas since the Third Plenary Session, confirming the extremely good state of affairs and discovering existent problems. They also decided to adopt measures to make matters better. These communes also set out a number of examples illustrating the importance of thoroughgoing implementation of policies, thereby further emancipating thinking, strengthening the concepts of the policies on the parts of the cadres and giving them a greater self-awareness of implementation of policies. Beginning in the fall, they conscientiously implemented all of the Party's policies on rural areas. Particular attention was given to arousing the enthusiasm of the vast numbers of cadres and masses about the policy of distribution according to work. This resulted in field management this fall being faster and better.

## PARTY AND STATE

### DISCUSSIONS OF CRITERION OF TRUTH AT GRASS-ROOTS LEVEL

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 79 p 3

[Article by Zhang Wen (4545 2429): "Discussions of the Criterion of Truth Must Yield Positive Results at the Grass-Roots Level"]

[Text] The discussion of the problem of the criterion of truth had its beginnings in articles that were published about in newspapers and periodicals from May 1978. As time has passed, it has come more and more to draw the attention of the vast numbers of cadres and people at the grass-roots level and more and more of the vast numbers of cadres and people at the grass-roots level have actively entered into discussions of it, with the result that this discussion has advanced to a new depth and scope and has become an inexorable trend.

Why have the people taken such an enthusiastic interest in this discussion? Simply by looking back over the conditions before and after the smashing of the "gang of four," we can easily see that this is not accidental. For a long time, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" pursued an ultra-left line, wilfully trampling upon the Party's practical and realistic work styles of starting from practice and of integrating theory with practice. They used contemporary superstitions to shackle the people's thinking and managed things so that the nation did not know a day of peace, the people's minds were not at ease and the economy of the nation slid close to collapse. After the "gang of four" had been smashed, and, particularly since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, with Comrade Hua Guofeng at his head, matters have been set right so that the leaders of our party, after having met with many years of sabotage at the hands of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," have returned again to the correct path of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought. Under the guidance of the policies of "emancipating the mind, starting the machinery, seeking truth from facts and uniting as one and looking forward," they have, once these policies have been implemented, solved many serious problems left over by history and have brought positive factors into play in many sectors, with the result that a new atmosphere that did not exist before has arisen in many quarters, including the development of a democratic way of life among the people of the nation and the liberation of the

people's ways of thinking, and that the economy of the nation has gradually recovered and expanded. From this basic change, the people have come to a profound realization that the ideological line, the political line and the general and specific policies determined by the Third Plenary Session are correct. Throughout the nation as a whole, discussions have been launched concerning practice as the sole criterion by which truth can be judged, emancipation of the mind has been promoted among the vast numbers of cadres and people and the spiritual shackles imposed on the people by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have been smashed. This discussion is of the highest significance. Continuing to hold discussions in a penetrating way, rectifying thinking and uniting the ideology of the vast numbers of cadres and people with the political line and the ideological line determined by the Third Plenary Session are the keys to achieving a readjustment of the national economy and to proceeding smoothly with the establishment of the Four Modernizations. This is the reason why discussion of the criterion of truth has met with an enthusiastic response from the people.

It should be said that many of the leaders at the grass-roots level in our city have taken this discussion seriously. Not only have they shown concern for the way in which the discussion has been progressing but they have also earnestly practiced what they have been advocating, uniting with practice and organizing their staff and workers in carrying on the discussion. A number of units have accumulated a fair amount of experience. For example, the Third Work Area of the Seventh Construction Area has united in working on carrying out the discussion and has pushed forward with reorganization of the industry. Through discussion, the communes of this plant have raised the self-awareness of the cadres in respect to thorough-going implementation of the economic policy on agricultural villages. Some units have accumulated definite experiences in organizing study and discussion of comparatively detailed or political progressive special topics on planning and arrangement and in small-scale varied discussions. Nevertheless, from an overall perspective, the number of units doing this work well is still in the minority. Large numbers of units have still not carried on conscientious study and discussion and have even not yet placed these matters on their agenda. This does not fit in with the way in which conditions are developing. The present situation is that the masses have urgent demands, that they have a high degree of enthusiasm and that the masses in many units are urging on their leaders. Thus, there is a need for vigorous leaders to enlist the initiative of the masses. This is to say that we need to strengthen the leadership and to expand study and discussion at the grass-roots level in a widespread way.

There are some of our comrades who hold the view that "Discussion of the criterion of truth is a theoretical question that should be left to our comrades who deal in theory for study and that we should concern ourselves only with securing good production, it being sufficient to read the articles on the discussion in the newspapers." This view of standing apart from the discussion is obviously incorrect. Lenin said, "Now everything lies in practice and we have now reached a juncture in history of the following sort:

Theory is being transformed into practice and theory is endowed with vitality through practice, being corrected through practice and being tested through practice." (Selected Works of Lenin, volume 3, page 398.) Discussion of the criterion of truth is not only a theoretical problem. It is first a question of practice, a question of which ideological line to implement and of what criteria to use in distinguishing between right and wrong. Lin Biao and the "Gang of Four" for a long time pursued an ultra-left line the pernicious influence of which cannot be underestimated. For example, we are now regularly running into the following type of problem, that is, whether or not everything that was criticized in the past is incorrect and whether or not resuming certain practices again is "slipping back into the old rut" the "doctrine of restoring capitalism." A question arises here of what criterion of judgment to use. If we set out from practice and make our judgment on the basis of practice or if we test the problem using "theory" and "principles" the answers to the problem will not be the same. As a further example, as everyone knows, the ideological line, the political line, the general and specific policies and the series of political, economic and organization measures determined by the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Party were formulated on the basis of new conditions and in a practical and realistic way by the Party Central Committee with Comrade Hua Guofeng at its head under the guidance of the universal principles of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought. The ideological line is the ideological basis of the political line. In order to correctly understand and thoroughly implement the present policies of the Party, we must uphold the single criterion of testing truth by means of practice so that the ideological line will be handled correctly. At present, there are still many questions of right and wrong that were confused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" that we must settle by using the criterion of testing truth by practice. In the course of raising production and accelerating the achievement of the establishment of socialist modernization, we will encounter many new situations and new problems that will have to be studied and resolved in a practical and realistic way under the guidance of the basic principles of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought. Thus is, standing apart from discussion of the criterion of truth any different from hiding from reality?

There are some comrades who acknowledge that they should promote the discussion but who are afraid that emphasizing practice as the sole criterion for testing truth will have a weakening effect on the guiding function of theory. The fact of the matter is that this worry is entirely without basis. At an early time, Comrade Mao Zedong said, "Many theories in the natural sciences are recognized as truths not only when they are created by natural scientists but also when they are proven by subsequent scientific practice. The recognition that Marxism and Leninism are truths occurred not only when Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin scientifically composed these theories but also when they are proven in the practice of subsequent revolutionary class struggle and national struggle." Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought have nothing to fear from being tested by practice. Quite the contrary, their guiding function and subjection to the testing of practice are closely linked to each other. Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought



are ways not of concluding truths but of continually establishing and recognizing truths through practice. As historical conditions and concrete circumstances change, some of their conclusions and formulas will inevitably be replaced by new conclusions and new formulas. If they simply absorb new experiences from practice, they can then undergo continual supplementation, enrichment and development, thereby maintaining their vitality and their guiding function on practice. Therefore, we should persist in solving new problems in practice under the guidance of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. However, we cannot regard them as ready-made dogma that are not to be subjected to the testing of practice without distinction of time, place or conditions nor can we copy words and phrases from them word-by-word. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" said that "every sentence is the truth" and that "one sentence is equal to ten-thousand sentences." They made revolutionary theory absolute as well as solidifying it and making a religion of it. What they meant by what they referred to as the "guiding function" of "keeping in step" and "indiscriminate imitation" has become extremely clear! By discussing the criterion of truth, we will not weaken the guiding function of theory. Rather, we will eliminate the pernicious influences of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and maintain the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. In the areas of ideology and theory, we will eliminate confusion and set matters right, carry out a radical reform and truly strengthen the guiding function of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

The grass-roots are the first line of the three great revolutionary movements. The vast numbers of cadres and people at the grass roots have a rich experience in practice, and, as discussion of the criterion of truth is pursued in a penetrating way at the grass-roots level, this will inevitably give impetus to even greater developments in all phases of work. Our comrades who are responsible for leadership work at the grass roots must swing into action, strengthen their leadership and allow discussion of the criterion of truth to yield positive results at the grass roots level.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### MAKING PROCRASTINATION, DERELICTION SUBJECT TO PUNISHMENT URGED

Kuangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by Bo Lin (2672 2651): "Eradicate The Abominable Practice of Procrastination"]

[Text] An old friend I recently ran across told me of this incident: Before the end of last year, his unit submitted a requisition for some imported facilities to a superior "leading body," but received no reply as yet; and that requisition was just like a stone dropped into the sea producing no reactions whatsoever. While relating the story, this comrade kept shaking his head revealing his mixed feelings of helplessness and bitter resentment against this dilatory practice of certain official organs.

As things now developed within our management structure: power and authority are overly concentrated, organizations overstaffed, administrative duties overlapped, tasks procrastinated, and working efficiency weakened. None of these is quite suited to the needs of speedily realizing the Four Modernizations. While doing their jobs, some people just tend to shirk and postpone as much as possible, or take a round about way in handling a problem; getting them to start resolving a problem would seem to be harder than reaching the sky. Although the subordinates are anxious and busy trying to complete an urgent task, the department heads remain unconcerned, relaxed and indifferent. Some others simply will not assume any responsibilities: Whenever a job comes around, they turn it over to a higher authority, or "pass the buck" to others. Even in handling a very simple matter, they have to "talk it over," spending several months in so doing and yet leaving it unsettled in the end. This practice of procrastination has caused not only a "gap" between the leading cadres and their subordinates but also dissatisfaction and resentment among the masses, thereby gravely damaging the prestige of the party and government, as well as the construction for the Four Modernizations. Obviously, it is the chief foe to the cause of our socialist modernization.

dilatory style of work is a manifestation of bureaucracy. To speedily realize the Four Modernizations, it is imperative to do away with this feudal management style of procrastination. While leading the struggle for the cause of the Soviet socialist construction, Lenin waged a resolute and ruthless fight against this dilatory style on the part of the Soviet Government personnel. There was such an incident: In May 1920, the presidium of the Supreme National Economic Commission of Russia ordered the subordinate Council of the Metallurgical Department to supervise producing 2,000 "Flair" plows for which a three-man ad hoc team was formed. But, the members of this ad hoc team were so slack and irresponsible that they failed to timely report the actual conditions to the higher authorities, and only five plows were trial-produced after having spent nearly 2 years and quite a large amount of money. Lenin personally inquired into this. He denounced it as "a horrible case or the disgusting practice of procrastination." Lenin then strongly insisted on putting this abominable practice of procrastination on public trial, maintaining that "Only in so doing can we ever expect to really cure this disease." At that time, some people came out in defense of those dilatory, delinquent personnel, calling them "very nice and loyal" workers. Nevertheless, Lenin sharply repudiated that view, calling those personnel "pious but incompetent fools." Lenin emphasized: "In the Soviet Union we need competence in management rather than quality of being pious."

Lenin claimed: the reason we put those slack, irresponsible personnel on public trial is not only because they have squandered a large sum of state funds, thereby committing a criminal act, but also in the hope that through public trial, this sort of thing will become known to all and be condemned by public opinion. This is to let everybody take it as a grave warning, and get rid of the prevalent notion that procrastination and failure in fulfilling one's duties are not subject to punishment. Isn't that notion prevailing in our society today? A person is liable to be sentenced to imprisonment if he has grafted 1,000 yuan; but can avoid conviction if he has caused the country to suffer a loss of hundreds of thousands of yuan through procrastination and failure in fulfilling his duties. To insure faster accomplishment of all tasks and to expedite the construction for the Four Modernizations, we must root out the notion that procrastination and delinquency are no crime. We must struggle against these bad practices of procrastination and dereliction. At a time when our country needs to proceed with all kinds of projects for reconstruction and overcome hundreds of accumulated ills and troubles, we urgently need competence at all levels of management. Our government employees should all be resolved to cultivate a great sense of responsibility, free themselves from old ideas, dare to make decisions, dare to face reality squarely in solving problems, carry out all the tasks with great vigor and determination, and act on their words. Thus, we can greatly enhance our management standard and work efficiency so as to insure that the management structure of our upper structure is suited to the construction needs for modernization.

PRINCIPLES REGARDING HOW TO LEAD YOUNG PEOPLE OUTLINED

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 4 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by Hu Xiaoding [5170 1420 6857], Beijing University: "A Discourse on 'A Debate That Came About From A High School Composition'"]

[Text] A junior high school student in Shanghai wrote a composition titled "Beggars," which led to a debate pertaining to a very meaningful question: How to guide our young people in understanding society?

There are two guiding principles with regard to answering the question. One is based on principles of reflection in materialism, the objective of which is to prepare young people to face reality, to understand society by actually living it, and to develop the ability to reason over and beyond emotional reactions. The other perspective is the exact opposite. It confines our young people to the equations and conclusions of book-learning, so that their minds do not function as machinery in integrating the objective reality, but are mere receivers of vague ideas. As Lenin pointed out: "Should we understand society from matter to sensual experience and then ideology, or should we start with ideology and then move to sensual experience and then to matter? Engels supported the former, which is the direction of materialism. Mach advocated the second, which is idealism." We must realize that such idealistic ideological line is still upheld by some comrades. These comrades found it disturbing that a junior high school student should have written such a composition ("Beggars"). They said: "Why did he choose such a topic? How did he come to hold such conceptions?" Well, if these comrades wonder why ideology is a reflection of existence, then how could they correctly lead our young people to understand society?

Some comrades often worry that in guiding our young people in looking reality in the face and understanding society, "the negative side of social life would influence them." They hope that our young people "should see the happy faces of the majority of people, and not just the pitiful eyes of one or a few beggars." We can understand their goodwill in this respect. However, the negative side of society is objective reality; and such an escapist attitude is not only harmful but also is impermissible. We should adroitly guide action according to circumstances, and guide our young people in understanding the problems of the society, and to actively resolve them. This is a thoroughgoing attitude in materialism.



It is not anything of great concern even if the young people of today tend to have suspicion. Only through suspicion can we break through fallacies and superstitions to arrive at understanding. As far as science and truth are concerned, only through suspicion can we grasp the heart of the matter, understand it, and then develop it. As Li Siguang remarked: "One who does not suspect cannot see truth." Some comrades like to make "suspicion" into a forbidden topic. They say: "we cannot suspect the values of socialism." For us, why can't we suspect and repudiate the false, feudal, sham socialism trumped up by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," who fooled us for so many years? At present, we have just embarked on our way toward the four modernizations. The remnant poison of the ultra-leftists Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have not been eliminated, and our institutions are still marred by various defects which are stumbling blocks to realizing the four modernizations. Some cadres still hold on to "special privilege" mentality and bureaucratic work styles. The ghosts of feudalism and traditions are still suppressing the revolutionary enthusiasm of our people. Both the spiritual and material life of the broad masses in our country are not well-off. For these and other reasons, why can't we change our present conditions through suspicion, and work hard to perfect our socialism? Suspicion is the starting point for distinguishing mistakes, and is the stairway toward truth.

Here, there is another question of how to guide the youths in recognizing the essence and directions of our society. Some comrades always think that young people can only see the appearance of something, and that "such appearances do not reflect their essence." Materialist dialectics reminds us that appearance is the external expression of its essence, and that the essence is the internal relationship to its appearance. It is inconceivable that there is such a thing as appearance without essence or essence without appearance. Even a false image is a certain expression of the essence, showing its particular reflection. As Lenin pointed out: "A false image is a condition, an aspect, and a component of the essence." There are still defects in our socialist system, and such an appearance contradicts the concept of superiority of socialism. But this is the very reflection of the imperfection of our socialist system, and an expression of the essence that the level of our productive capability is still very low. One other thing needs to be pointed out. Both the essence of an object and its direction do not remain unchanged. If by chance we neglect things that are without essence or direction, it's very possible for them to become the essence themselves as well as the prevailing attitude. In the early 1950's, our socialism demonstrated superiority. But since we loosened our guard against the "left" line and "left" inclinations, our national economy suffered many setbacks. The latter almost reached the brink of total collapse under the "gang of four." Was not this lesson deeply ingrained in our minds? Currently, we not only should guide young people in looking at the bright side of society, so that they will not lose sight of the right direction; but also we should prepare them to face reality and its problems squarely, so that they will enthusiastically understand and change the negative side of society. Only in so doing can we make our young people fully understand society; understand the responsibility of improving society on their own; and fully ideologically prepared to overcome all difficulties along our way toward achieving the four modernizations.

Some comrades said that, in dealing with ideological problems of young people, the "key lies in providing guidance." I think that the key lies more in what kind of guidance we provide them with. Should we make them face reality, or should we allow them to dodge the problems in reality? Should we make them see the society in total, or should we make them look upon certain empty teachings as the Holy Bible? This question is pertinent to whether we can help our young people establish a dialectical materialist world outlook. It is relevant to whether our young people can become highly talented and knowledgeable, and be able to make greater contributions toward realizing the Four Modernizations.

In order to correctly guide young people, we should also thoroughly understand their special characteristics. It is true that young people are relatively naive. But they are far from being conservative. They lack training in the teachings of Marxism, but they deeply abhor the sham Marxism perpetuated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They have not had personal experiences in the old society, but they are less inhibited by outmoded feudal conventions and customs. They are not very well-learned, but they study hard and are not afraid to think. They sometimes may go to the extremes, but they often have the courage to be candid. As long as our broad masses of teachers and cadres of various fronts, who shoulder the glorious responsibility of guiding our young people, fully recognize and understand their special characteristics, not only will our political-ideological work be easy to do, but have bright prospects as well.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### DIFFICULTIES OF MIDDLE, ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN JOINING PARTY

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 23 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Tao Houmin [7118 0624 2404] and Sun Qingyun [1327 3237 0061]]

[Text] During the month of August Beidaihoe is an attractive place. Thirty-one outstanding teachers in charge of their respective classes from 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions converged here from all corners of our motherland to attend a Work Experience Exchange Conference jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Education and the Chinese Education Association. This meeting vividly reflected the respect and concern accorded educational workers by the party and government. When Vice Minister of Education Dong Chuncai [5516 4783 2088] came to see the comrades, he fully confirmed their work and contributions to the country. In his opinion, the experiences exchanged by the delegates constituted spiritual wealth gained through hard work and were a continuation and propagation of the excellent tradition of class leadership work in old liberated areas and after the birth of New China. To wipe out the poisonous effects of the "gang of four" on the younger generation, they have carried out a firm and indomitable struggle. Such solicitude and evaluation moved many delegates to copious tears and kept them awake at night.

However, among these 31 "nationally meritorious" class-leader teachers, only five were full party members and five others were probationary members. Some of them lamented at the meeting about "having written lengthy reports concerning applications for party membership, but without receiving even a single word in return," while others, stroking their gray hair at the temples, privately said that the lofty aspirations of their youth have not been fulfilled, and others dejectedly expressed their view that "there is no confidence about being accepted into the party, so forget it." We deeply felt that what they expressed represented not only their own aspirations, but also the voices of 10 million secondary and primary school teachers, that is, that it is difficult for them to be admitted to the party.

Why is it so difficult for secondary and primary school teachers to join the party? Is it because they are not loyal to the party's educational work?

No! During our interviews in various places, we met with a number of teachers who poured out similar woes. Among them, there were comrades who had committed themselves to the party's educational work for 30 years, accumulated abundant experience to teach the young generation and made great contributions, regarded students as their own children or brothers and concentrated their entire heart and soul; some comrades, undeterred by repetitiousness, persistently aided slow-witted students and turned them into good students eventually. Their loyalty to the party's educational work has been generally recognized and all of them have become model teachers in charge of their respective classes, distinguished teachers, Three-Eight Red Flag holders or New Long March shock workers, and yet they cannot become members of the party.

Why can't they become Communist Party members? All these comrades humbly told of their own inadequacies. However, their records and progress are the main things. Many people have been involved in educational work for 20 to 30 years, were oppressed by the "gang of four," and underwent the "can't teach, can't retire" experience. Yet they refused to bow their heads in despair; they accepted lower wages and led the spartan life of a teacher without grudge. Faced with recalcitrant students, they never shirked or gave up. All this amply demonstrates that on the educational battlefields, many comrades have shown a high degree of political awareness and lofty revolutionary sentiment. The reason they have not been able to join the party is that since they had been adversely affected by the so-called problems of family and society connections, they did not correctly implement the party's policy toward intellectuals.

During the past several years under the poisonous and fallacious arguments of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the reactionary "blood relations theory," numerous good comrades were harmed. The so-called "overseas family relationship" unfairly wronged innumerable repatriated overseas-Chinese, and the "stinking ninth category" hats placed on the heads of intellectuals rendered them utterly helpless. Shouldn't such extreme leftist poison be wiped out?

Now at the Work Experience Exchange Conference of teachers in charge of their classes, we again heard that "It is difficult for secondary and primary school teachers to join the party." The outcry was urgent and shrill, too. Educational workers are teachers, comrades and friends of the younger generation. Assuming that youths represent the future and hope of our motherland, educational workers are the engineers who mold these youngsters. Let us make an appeal on behalf of the masses of teachers: Extend party memberships to secondary and primary school teachers and absorb into the party rank and file those comrades who are loyal to its educational work and who conform to its requirements. Give them a chance to better accept party education and to fight better for its educational work during their lifetime in order to cultivate greater numbers of outstanding talent for the sake of the socialist Four Modernizations.



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### MIDDLE SCHOOL NO 190 ORGANIZES SUPPLEMENT INSTRUCTION CLASSES

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] After the results of the university entrance examination in this municipality were announced, Middle School No 190 coordinated with parents to conduct timely ideological education work for students who had not made the grade and to organize supplementary instruction classes so that the students and parents concerned could feel mentally secure and at ease.

Giving top priority to ideological work, the party branch, before proclaiming the examination results, had held committee meetings four times, mainly analyzing and studying the mental state of the students who nearly passed the exam, as well as arranging for the task of holding heart-to-heart talks and making family visits by cadres, teachers and examinees. This time more than 30 candidates almost passed the university entrance exam. After the results were announced, Lu Feng [7627 2800], party branch secretary, conducted ideological work with these examinees one after another to understand their thinking and plans and their parents' requests of them, patiently educating and aiding them to correctly cope with their respective exam grades, as well as encouraging them to continue learning diligently for the sake of the Four Modernizations. A female student, whose grade was just 2 points below the passing mark, felt very upset after the exam results were announced. After several heart-to-heart talks with the party branch secretary, she realized her own shortcomings in learning, freed herself of mental blocks and decided to attend supplementary instruction classes for dropouts and to continue learning in preparation for next year's attempt.

In line with the request of the party branch, many cadres and teachers are patiently and meticulously conducting ideological work for all exam candidates. Liang Cundian [2733 6690 0368], a chemistry teacher, has won praise from teachers and students alike for her tireless teaching and her ability in overcoming difficulties despite her poor physical health and heavy household burdens. After this university entrance exam was over, she, on one hand, conducted ideological work for the students and solicited their opinions about day-to-day teaching work in general and, on the other

hand, made suggestions to the school authorities to strengthen basic teaching policies. Guo Saizhen [6753 6357 3791], a language teacher in charge of the graduating class, specially made house calls to have heart-to-heart talks with all candidates and to encourage them to continue their studies.

To make ideological work more effective, the school party branch organized heart-to-heart talks between students who had passed the exam and others who had failed, a move which had excellent results.

By now the mental outlook of this school's examinees who had failed the exam has stabilized and their emotional feelings have improved. Some have voluntarily asked to sit for secondary vocational school examinations or actively asked to attend supplementary cultural instruction classes. Some parents have enthusiastically remarked that the school has created conditions for their children to continue their studies, thereby making themselves feel at ease in their hearts.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### HIGHER LEARNING SCHOOLS WHERE BEIJING STUDENTS WILL BE ENROLLED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 79 p 2

[Article: "Schools of Higher Learning and Academic Departments in Which Beijing Students Will Be Enrolled in 1979"]

[Text] Key Schools and Departments for the First Enrollment

(Liberal Arts)

Beijing University: Literature, Han Language, Chinese History, World History, Archeology, Philosophy, Political Economy, World Economics, International Politics, History of International Communist Movement, Jurisprudence, International Jurisprudence, Library Science, Literature in Japanese, Literature in Hindi, Literature in English, Literature in German, Literature in French and Literature in Russian

China People's University (all day-school): Financial Accounting, National Economic Planning, Statistics, Production Distribution, Philosophy, Political Economy, History of International Communist Movement, History of the Chinese Communist Party, Chinese History, Chinese Literature, Journalism, Records Management, Jurisprudence, Industrial Economic Management, Agricultural Economic Management, Commercial Economics and World Finance

Beijing Teachers University: Chinese Language Dept, History Dept, English Language, Russian Language, Japanese Language, School Education, Pre-School Education, Philosophy Dept and Political Economy Dept

Beijing Foreign Language Institute: English Language, French Language, Japanese Language, Russian Language, German Language, Spanish Language, Portuguese Language, Italian Language, Romanian Language and Swedish Language

Beijing Foreign Trade College: Foreign Trade (enrollment under special foreign language conditions, examination in English), English, Japanese and French Languages for Foreign Trade, Maritime Customs (enrollment under special foreign language conditions, examination in English)

Beijing Iron and Steel College: English Teachers Class

International Relations Institute: English, French and Japanese Languages (examination all in English)

International Political Institute: English Language, French Language, Russian Language, Japanese Language, German Language and Information Analysis

Beijing Language College: English and Japanese Languages

Beijing Broadcasting Institute: Editing and Reporting, Literature and Art Editing

Central Nationalities Institute: Han Language Literature and History of Minority Nationalities

Nankai University: Han Language and Literature, Chinese History, World History (enrollment under foreign languages, examination in English or Japanese), Political Economy, Philosophy, English Language and Literature, Japanese Language and Literature

Fudan University: Chinese Literature, Journalism and World Economy

Shanghai Foreign Language Institute: English, German, French and Russian Languages

Jilin University: Han Language and Literature, History, Archeology, Political Economy, National Economy Planning, Philosophy, English and Japanese Languages

Shandong University: Japanese Language

Nanjing University: Han Language and Literature, Philosophy, Economic Management, English, French and Russian Languages

Wuhan University: History, Political Economy, English Language and Literature, Japanese Language and Literature, Library Science

Wuhan Water Conservancy and Electric Power College: English Teachers Class

Zhongshan University: History Dept, Chinese Dept, Philosophy Dept, Economics Dept and Foreign Language Dept (Japanese and German)

Xiamen University: Han Language and Literature, and English, Japanese and Russian Languages

Sichuan University: English Language and Literature

Xi'an Jiaotong University: Scientific Technological English Teachers Class



Lanzhou University: Han Language and Literature, History, Political Economy, Philosophy, English and Russian Languages, and English Teachers Class

East China Petroleum College: Political Theory (teachers class), Petroleum Industrial Engineering Economics (teachers class), English (teachers class)

PLA Nanjing Foreign Language Institute: (Only male students) Japanese and English Languages

PLA Luoyang Foreign Language Institute

(Science and Engineering)

Beijing University: Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Radio Electronics, Geomechanics, Palaeontological Stratigraphy, Geochemistry, Seismic Geology, Natural Geography and Environment, Economic Geography --Regional and Urban Planning, Morphology and Quarternary Geology, Computer, Program Design, Meteorology, Atmospheric Physics, Celestial Physics, Geophysics, Space Physics, Atomic Physics, Radiation Physics, Psychology and Library Science

China People's University: (all day-school students) Commodities, Economic Information Management, Information and Mathematics (teachers class)

Qinghua University: (5-year course) Water Conservancy and Hydroelectric Construction, Hydromachinery, Farmfield Water Conservancy, Architecture, Industrial and Civilian Building Construction, Heating and Ventilation, Environmental Engineering, Machine Building Technology and Equipment, Optical Instruments, Metal Materials, Welding Technology and Equipment, Forge Press Technology and Equipment, Casting, Heat Engineering, Gas Turbines, Automobiles, Internal Combustion Engines, Power Plants and Electric Systems, High-Voltage Technology and Equipment, Electric Machinery, Industrial Automation, Industrial Instrument Automation, Computer Program Systems, Electronic Computers, Semiconductor Physics and Devices, Solid-State Mechanics, Fluid Mechanics, Heat Physics, High-Polymer Chemical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Radiation Chemical Engineering and Water Metallurgy, Physico-Chemical and Instrumental Analysis, Nonmetal Materials, Nuclear Reactor Engineering, Experimental Nuclear Physics, Accelerators, Nuclear Material Physics, Heavy Isotope Separation, Vacuum Physics and Apparatuses, Radio Technology, Lasers, Applied Mathematics

Beijing Teachers University: Psychology, Mathematics, Physics, Radio Electronics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Biology, Bio-chemistry, Natural Geography, Physical Culture

Beijing Agricultural Mechanization College: Agricultural Mechanization, Agricultural Machinery Manufacture and Repair, Agricultural Machinery Designing and Manufacture, Farmfield Water Conservancy Engineering, Drainage and Irrigation Machinery Design and Manufacture, Agricultural Electrification, Tractor Design and Manufacture, Internal Combustion Engine Design and Manufacturing, Agricultural Construction

Northern Jiaotong University: Railway Radio Communication, Railway Wired Communication, Railway Signaling, Internal Combustion Engines, Railway Rolling Stock, Locomotive Electric Transmission, Railway Cranes and Construction Machinery, Railway Construction, Industrial and Civil Construction, Electronic Computers, Electronic Computer Techniques (software), Railway Transport, Locomotive Diesel Engines, Railway Transport Economics, Technical Management of Railway Materials

Beijing Iron and Steel College: Mining, Ore Dressing, Mining Machinery, Steel Making, Furnaces, Forging Technology and Equipment, Metallurgy and Heat Treatment, Precision Alloys, Steel Rolling, Metallurgical Machinery, Mining and Metallurgical Enterprises, Electrification and Automation, Metal Physics, Metallurgical Physical Chemistry and Metal Erosion and Protection.

Beijing Aeronautical Engineering College: Materials Science and Engineering, Aeronautical Radio Engineering, Aeronautical Automatic Controls, Aeronautical Engines, Flying Vehicle Design, Aerodynamics, Electronic Computer Science and Engineering, Aeronautical Manufacture and Automation of Production, Applied Mathematics Teachers Class, Mechanical Design Teachers Class

Beijing Industrial College: Flying Vehicles Engineering Dept, Automatic Control Engineering Dept, Power Vehicle Engineering Dept, Optical Engineering Dept, Radio Engineering Dept, Chemical Engineering Dept, Mechanical Engineering Dept, Special Equipment Engineering Dept, Applied Mathematics, Applied Physics

Beijing Posts and Telecommunications College: Carrier Communication, Microwave Communication, Digital Communication, Computers and Communication, Radio Technology

Beijing Medical College: Medicine (5-year course), Basic Medicine (5-year course), Stomatology (5-year course), Public Health (5-year course), Pharmacology (4-year course), Pharmaceutical Chemistry (4-year course), Chemistry (4-year course)

Capital Hospital Medical University: Medicine (8-year course)

Beijing Chemical Industrial College: Chemical Engineering Analysis, Physical Chemistry, High Polymers Engineering, Chemical Industrial Machinery, Chemical Engineering Automation and Instruments

Beijing Traditional Medicine College: Traditional Medicine (5-year course), Traditional Pharmacology (4-year course)

International Political College: Radio Technology

Beijing Broadcasting College: TV Broadcasting Control, TV Transmission, Radio Broadcasting, Microwave Technology

Central Nationalities Institute: Mathematics, Physics

Beijing Physical Culture College: Sports Dept, Physical Culture Dept,  
Basic Theory Dept

Nankai University: Mathematics Dept, Physics Dept, Chemistry Dept, Biology  
Dept

Tianjin University: Chronometric Instruments, Optical Instruments, Precision Measuring Instruments, Lasers, Radio Parts and Materials, Semiconductor Devices, Radio Technology, Electronic Computers, Electronic Instruments and Measuring Techniques, Machine-Building Technology and Equipment, Welding Technology and Equipment, Metal Material and Heat Treatment, Internal Combustion Engines, Water Supply and Drainage Engineering, Architecture, Industrial Electric Automation, Industrial Automatic Instruments, Power Plants and Electrical Systems, Electric Machine Building, Ocean Petroleum Construction Engineering, Port and Navigation Route Engineering, Ship Designing and Building, Hydraulic Construction, Basic Organic Synthesis, Intermediates and Dyes, Chemical Engineering Machinery, Chemical Engineering Catalysis, Technical Ceramics, Electrochemistry and Chemical Power Sources, Radiochemical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Mathematics Teachers' Class, Physics Teachers' Class

Fudan University: Biochemistry, Genetics

Shanghai Jiaotong University: Marine Engineering, Marine Engines, Refrigeration Engineering, Nuclear Power Engineering, Automation Engineering, Computer Science and Technology, Electrical Engineering, Electronics Engineering, Materials Science and Engineering, Heat Processing Technology, Mechanical Engineering, Precision Instruments, Engineering Mechanics, Applied Physics, Applied Mathematics

Tongji University: Applied Mathematics, Applied Physics, Engineering Machinery, Industrial Automation, Electronic Instruments and Measuring Techniques, Architecture, Industrial and Civil Construction, Building Materials Engineering, Heating and Ventilation, Urban Gas and Heat Supply Engineering

Shanghai Textile Engineering College: Wool-Flax-Silk Spinning, Knitting, Spinning-Weaving Industrial Organization and Management, Spinning and Weaving Machinery, Machine-Building Technology and Equipment, Chemical Fiber Industrial Automation, Applied Physics, Applied Chemistry, Environmental Control

Dalian Engineering College: Applied Mathematics, Thermal Turbines, Applied Physics, Engineering Mechanics, Intermediates and Dyes, Basic Organic Chemical Engineering, Chemical Engineering Machinery, Machine-Building Technological Equipment and Automation, Computer Engineering, Chemical Engineering Automation and Instruments, Radio Technology, Industrial Automation

Northeast Engineering College: Ore Dressing, Iron Smelting, Metallurgical Enterprise Engineering Management, Nonferrous Heavy Metals Smelting, Rare Metals Smelting, Semiconductor Materials, High-Temperature Alloys, Powder Metallurgy, Metals and Heat Treatment, Steel Rolling, Nonferrous Metal Pressure Processing, Metallurgical Physics, Machine-Building Technology and Equipment, Metallurgical Machinery, Mining Machinery, Casting Technology and Equipment, Vacuum Technology and Equipment, Hydraulic Transmission and Control, Industrial and Mining Enterprise Electrification and Automation, Radio Technology, Metallurgical Automation Instruments, Electronic Computer Application

Dalian Marine Transport College: Marine Navigation, Marine Radio Technology, Engine Operation, Marine Electrical Engineering, Marine Radio Navigation Guidance, Electronic Computers

Jilin University: Mathematics, Computational Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics

Jilin Industrial University: Agricultural Machinery, Tractors, Vehicles, Internal Combustion Engines, Electronic Computers and Their Application, Metallurgical Materials and Heat Treatment, Machine-Building Technology and Equipment, Machinery Control Engineering, Engineering Machinery

Changchun Geology College: Regional Geological Survey and General Mineral Survey, Hydrogeology and Engineering Geology, Metal and Non-Metal Geophysical Prospecting, Petroleum and Natural Gas Geophysical Exploration, Prospecting Instruments

Harbin Industrial University: Chronometric Instruments, Precision Mechanical Instruments, Applied Optics, Industrial Automated Instruments, Steam Turbines and Combustion Gas Turbines, Hydraulic Technology, Automatic Controls, Telecommunication System Engineering, Micro Electric Devices, Electric Measuring Technology and Instruments, Industrial Electric Automation, Electro-Chemical Engineering, Precision Mechanical Design, Machine-Building Technology and Automation, Metal Materials and Heat Treatment, Welding, Management Engineering, Radio Technology

Harbin Shipbuilding Engineering College: Shipbuilding Engineering, Marine Internal Combustion Engines, Naval Nuclear Power Installations, Automatic Controls, Electronic Computer Science, Naval Gun Design and Manufacture

Northeast Heavy Machinery College: Steel-Rolling Machines, Metallurgical Equipment, Industrial Enterprise Electrification and Automation, Electronic Computers and their Application

Daqing Petroleum College: Petroleum Geological Exploration, Petroleum Geophysical Exploration and Well Logging (Well Logging), Petroleum Drilling and Mining Engineering (Well Drilling), Petroleum Drilling and Mining Engineering (Petroleum Mining), Petroleum Distilling, Petroleum Refinery Machinery, Petroleum Mining Machinery, Mathematics Teachers Class, Physics Teachers Class, Chemistry Teachers Class, Mechanics Teachers Class



Shandong University: Computer Mathematics, Magnetism, Infra-Red

Nanjing University: Astronomy, Computer Software, Acoustics, Radio Physics, Solid State Physics, Theoretical Physics, High Polymer Chemistry, Biochemistry, Meteorology, Atmospheric Physics, Cartography

Nanjing Engineering College: Architecture, Radio Equipment Structure and Technology, Power Plants and Power Systems, Power Plant Thermal Power Equipment, Industrial Thermal Engineering, Radio Technology, Electronic Instruments and Measuring Technology, Hydro-Acoustic Engineering, Building Construction Material and Products, Electronic Computers, Industrial Electrification and Automation

East China Engineering College: Machine Design and Building, Automation Systems Design and Building, Chemical Engineering Dept, Electronic Instrument Design and Making, Radar Design and Making, Optical Instrument Design and Making, Computer Design and Making, Machine-Building Technology and Equipment, Metal Materials and Heat Treatment, Chemistry Teachers Class

East China Water Conservancy College: Hydroelectric Power Plant Automation, Naval Port Construction Engineering, Water Conservancy Engineering Construction Mechanics, Land Hydrography, Oceanic Engineering Hydrography, Computer Technology and Application

Nanjing Meteorology College: Weather, Climate, Agricultural Meteorology, Atmospheric Survey, Artificial Climate

Zhejiang University: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Computer Science and Engineering, Metal Materials, Inorganic Materials, Optical Instruments, Laser Technology and Instruments, Dynamic Testing and Indicating Technology and Instruments, Biological and Medical Instruments (5-year course), Precision Mechanical Engineering, Fluid Drive and Electric-Fluid Control, Electric Machinery, Industrial Electronic Technology, Industrial Automation Control, Power Plants and Power Systems, Chemical Engineering, Petrochemical Engineering, High Polymer Chemical Engineering, Chemical-Industrial Process Control Engineering, Chemical Engineering Machinery, Construction Structural Engineering, Hydraulic Structures, Architecture, Internal Combustion Power Engineering, Power Plant Thermal Power, Low-Temperature Engineering, Radio Technology, Electronic Physics Technology, Semiconductor Devices

China University of Science and Technology: Mathematics Dept, Physics Dept, Modern Chemistry Dept, Modern Physics Dept, Modern Mechanics Dept, Radio and Electronics Dept, Earth and Space Sciences Dept, Biology Dept, Precision Machinery Dept

Beifang Industrial University: Precision Measuring Instruments, Vacuum Technology and Equipment, Forging Technology and Equipment, Founding Technology and Equipment, Machine-Building Technology and Equipment, Power Plants and Power Systems, Electronic Computers and Application, Industrial Electric Automation

Wuhan University: Computer Mathematics, Computer Technics, Theoretical Physics, Wave Transmission and Antennas, Virology

Wuhan Geology College: Regional Geological Surveying and Mineral General Surveying, Rock Mineralogy, Geochemical Exploration, Mineral Geology and Exploration, Coalfield Geology and Exploration, Petroleum and Natural Gas Geology and Exploration, Rock Mineral Analysis, Hydrological Geology and Engineering Geology, Engineering Geology, Metal and Non-Metal Geophysical Exploration, Petroleum and Natural Gas Geophysical Exploration, Exploration Engineering, Prospecting Machinery, Geomechanics, Seismic Geology

Wuhan Building Material Engineering College: Glass, Ceramics, Glass Fiber Reinforced Plastics, Gelatin Material and Products, Building Material Machinery, Building Material Industry Electrification and Automation, Industrial and Civil Building Construction, Water Supply and Drainage Engineering, Urban Standardization, Machine Design Basic Teachers Class, Electrical Engineering Basic Teachers Class

Wuhan Surveying and Cartography College: Engineering Surveying, Aerial Photogrammetry, Geodetic Surveying (Seismic Class), Cartography, Optical Surveying Drawing Instruments, Electronic Surveying and Drawing Instruments, Computer Technology, Computer Technology Basic Teachers Class

Wuhan Water Conservancy and Electric Power College: River Silt Engineering, Power Plant Construction, High-Voltage Technology and Equipment, Power Plant Chemistry, Power Plant Metal Machinery Design Basic Teachers Class, Mathematics Teachers Class

Huhan University: Mechanics, Water Supply and Drainage Engineering, Heating and Ventilation, Electric Generators, Industrial Electric Automation, Power Plants and Power Systems, Electro-Magnetic Measuring Technology and Instruments, Inorganic Chemical Engineering, Carbon Materials

University of National Defense Science and Technology: Applied Mechanics Dept, Applied Physics Dept, Automatic Control Dept, Electronic Technology Dept, Materials and Fuels Dept, Computer Dept, Systematic Engineering and Mathematics Dept, Precision Machinery Dept

Zhongshan University: Mathematics Dept, Mechanics Dept, Computer Science Dept, Physics Dept, Radio Electronics Dept, Chemistry Dept, Biology Dept, Geography Dept

South China Engineering College: Founding, Metals and Heat Treatment, Electronic Computers, Construction Structural Engineering, Radio Technology, Radio Ceramic Materials and Parts, Electrical Machinery, Chemical Engineering Machinery, Light Industrial Machinery, High Polymer Materials Processing Machines, Chemical Engineering Automation and Instruments, Rubber Products, Pulp for Paper Making, Erosion and Prevention, Inorganic Non-Metallic Materials

Xiamen University: Radio Physics, Semiconductor Physics, Photoelectronics, Theoretical Physics, Chemistry Dept

Chengdu Telecommunications Engineering College: TV, Electronic Instruments and Measuring Technology, Radio Communication, Microwave Technology, Electronic Materials, Semiconductor Devices, Machinery and Equipment for Special Use of Radio, Radio Equipment Structural Design, Laser Technology, Vacuum Devices, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Radio Remote Control and Telemetering, Anti-Radar Electronics, Electronic Computers, Electronic Computer Software

Sichuan University: Mathematics, Nuclear Physics, Radio Physics

Chongqing Construction Engineering College: Industrial and Civil Construction, Architecture, Urban Planning, Industrial Electrification and Automation, Construction Machinery, Heating and Ventilation, Water Supply and Drainage, Mathematics Teachers Class, Physics Teachers Class, Mechanics Teachers Class

China Mining College: Coal Mine Machine Building and Repair, Coal Mine Electrification and Automation

Xi'an Jiaotong University: Machine-Building Technology and Equipment, Metal Materials and Heat Treatment, Forging Technology and Equipment, Casting Technology and Equipment, Welding Technology and Equipment, Boilers, Steam Turbines and Gas Turbines, Turbine Compressors, Piston Compressors, Low-Temperature Technology, Internal Combustion Engines, Power Systems and Automation, Electrical Technology, High-Voltage Technology, Electrical Insulation Technology, Electronic Computers, Computer Software, Semiconductor Devices, Automatic Controls, Radio Technology

Northwest Industrial University: Aeronautical Metal Materials and Heat Treatment, Aeronautical Non-Metal Materials and Molding, Airplane Building, Airplane Design, Aero-Dynamics, Airplane Structure and Strength, Air Engine, Computers, Computer Program Design, Radar, Air Fire Control Systems, Flying Vehicles

Northwest Telecommunications Engineering College: Telecommunication Engineering, Radar Information Handling, Electronic Countermeasures, Computers, Remote Control and Telemetering, Radio Equipment, Structural Design, Semiconductor Physics and Devices

Northwest Light Industry College: Glass for Daily Use

Lanzhou University: Mathematics, Mechanics, Computer Mathematics, Radio Physics, Metallurgical Physics, Semiconductor Physics, Magnetism, Theoretical Physics, Nuclear Physics, Rare Earth Elements Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Petrochemistry, High Polymer Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics Teachers Class, Physics Teachers Class

North China Electric Power College: Power Plants and Power Systems, Power System Relay Protection and Automation, Power System Communication, Power Plant Thermotechnical Measurement and Automation, Power Plant Thermal Power, Electric Industrial Machine Processing, Computer Technology and Computer Use, Applied Mathematics and Physics Teachers Class

Nei Monggol University: Phytoecology

Fuxin Mining College: Metal Materials and Heat Treatment

Shandong Oceanography College: Physical Oceanography (and Ocean Hydrology), Ocean Meteorology, Marine Acoustic Physics, Ocean Chemistry, Marine Biology, Marine Geology, Marine Geophysical Exploration, Mathematics

East China Petroleum College: Geology, Physical Exploration, Well Logging, Well Drilling, Oil Extraction, Oil Refining, Fundamental Organic Chemical Engineering, Mining Machinery, Chemical Engineering Machinery, Storage and Transportation, Automation of Oil Refining Instruments, Automation of Oil-field Production

Nanjing Aeronautical College: Airplane Dept, Aeronautical Automotive Control Dept, Aeronautical Radio Dept, Aeronautical Mechanical Engineering Dept, Aerodynamics Dept, Airplane Building Dept

Zhenjiang Agricultural Machinery College: Agricultural Machinery, Tractors

Central China Engineering College: Hydraulic Transmission, Power Plant Thermal Power, Freezers and Deep-Freezing Equipment, Turbine-Type and Piston-Type Compressors, Lasers, Radio Technology, Magnetic Materials and Devices, Industrial Automation, Industrial Automation Instruments, Electronic Computers, Computer Software, Computer External Equipment, High-Voltage Technology and Equipment, Information Engineering, Solid State Mechanics

Central South Mining and Metallurgy Institute: Mine Surveying, Nodulizing, Non-Ferrous Heavy-Metal Smelting, Non-Ferrous Light Metal Metallurgy, Rare Metal Metallurgy, Non-Ferrous Metal Alloys, Non-Ferrous Metal Pressure Processing, Metallurgical Physics, Electrification and Automation of Industrial Enterprises, Computer Uses, Mining Machinery, Metallurgical Machinery, Mechanical Drawing Teachers Class, Chemistry Teachers Class, Physical Chemistry Teachers Class

Chengdu University of Science and Technology: Applied Mathematics, Atomic and Molecular Physics, Theoretical Chemistry Specialization, Solid-State Mechanics Specialization, High Polymer Materials, Precision Measuring Instruments, Computers, Automatic Control Engineering

Southwest Jiaotong University: Railway Engineering, Railway Bridges, Tunnels and Underground Railways, Industrial and Civil Building Construction, Internal Combustion Locomotive, Railway Rolling Stock, Cranes and



Transport Machinery, Railway Construction and Maintenance Machinery, Locomotive Diesel Engines, Machine-Building Technology and Equipment, Electric Locomotives, Power Supply of Electric Railways, Automatic Controls, Electronic Computer Technology, Railway Transportation

PLA Electronic Engineering College: Electronic Engineering Dept, Radar Engineering Dept

PLA Telecommunications Engineering College: Radio Communication, Wired Communication, Satellite Communication, Data Communication, Information Display, Electronic Computers

PLA Luoyang Foreign Language Institute: Science Dept

PLA College of Engineering and Technology: Science and Technology Dept

PLA Second Medical University: Pharmacology Dept (4-year course), Medical Dept (5-year course)

PLA Advanced Armament School: (male students only) Radar

PLA Naval Engineering College: (male students only) Computer Technology, Internal Combustion Engine Power Engineering

PLA Naval Second Artillery College: (male students only) Weapon Assembling, Flying Vehicle Engines, Flying Vehicle Control and Guidance, Teachers Classes

PLA Air Force Second Antiaircraft Artillery College: (male students only) Radar High-Frequency Equipment, Electronic Technology, Guidance Radar Video Frequency Equipment, Computers, Flying Vehicle Instruments and Telemetry Equipment, Commanders Class

PLA Armored Technical College: (male students only) Machinery, Automatic Controls

PLA Engineers Technical College: (male students only) Field Engineering, Military Engineering

PLA Railway Corps Engineering College: (male students only) Bridge Construction

General Schools and Departments

(Specialized) (Liberal Arts)

Beijing Second Foreign Language Institute: English, French, Japanese, German

Beijing Teachers College: Chinese, Politics, History, English

Beijing Politics and Jurisprudence College: Jurisprudence

Beijing Economics College: (all day-school) Political Economy, Industrial Enterprise Management, Trade Economics, Labor Economics, Industrial Statistics

Beijing Finance and Trade College: Public Finance, Monetary Affairs, Commercial Economic Management, Accounting

Beijing Commercial College: Commercial Economy, Financial Accounting

Central Financial and Monetary College: Public Finance, Monetary Affairs, Accounting

Tianjin Finance and Economics College: International Monetary Affairs

China Civil Aviation Vocational School: (3-year course) Aviation English, Civil Aviation Planned Finance, Civil Aviation Transportation

Shanghai Sea Transportation College: Water Transportation Financial Accounting, Ocean Transportation (male students, additional oral examination in English), English (male students, additional oral examination in English)

Shanghai Machinery College: Scientific-Technical English (teachers class), Scientific-Technical German (teachers class)

Shanghai Building Materials Industry Vocational School: (3-year course) Building Materials Enterprise Financial Accounting

Hebei University: English, Japanese

Hebei Geology College: Geological Economic Management

Shanxi Finance and Economics College: Trade Economics, Planning and Statistics, Accounting

Liaoning Finance and Economics College: Capital Construction Finance, Industrial Accounting

Heilongjiang University: English, Japanese

Northeast Forestry College: Forestry Economics

Zhejiang Metallurgical and Economics Vocational School: (3-year course) Industrial Accounting, Industrial Statistics

Huaibei Coal Teachers College: Chinese

Hubei Finance and Economics College: Finance, Accounting, Capital Construction Finance and Credit Loans, Political Economy, Commodity Storage

Changsha Railway College: English, French, English Special Class

Jinan University: English Language and Literature, Journalism, Chinese Language and Literature, History, Industrial Economics, Commercial Economics, Political Economy

Zhengzhou Aeronautical Industry Management Vocational School: Industrial Financial Accounting

(Science and Technology)

Beijing Industrial University: Optical Instruments, Metal Cold Press Molding and Automation, Internal Combustion Engine, Machine-Building Processing Equipment and Automation, Instruments and Automation, Electric Automation, Industrial Water Treatment, Electronic Computers and Their Uses, Radio Technology, Semiconductor Physics and Devices, Applied Physics, Environmental Protection and Pollution Elimination, Air Conditioning Technology

Beijing Second Medical College: Medicine

Beijing Teachers College: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geography

Beijing Economics College: (all day school) Machinery and Electrical Products Management, Materials Handling, Industrial Health Technology, Safety Technology

Beijing Construction Engineering College: Industrial and Civil Construction, Heating and Ventilation, Urban Gas Heating Engineering, Road and Bridge Construction, Water Supply and Drainage, Urban Construction Surveying, Construction Machinery, Urban Construction Enterprise Electrification and Automation

Beijing Light Industry College: Chemical Engineering, Light Industry Machinery

Beijing Physical Education Teachers College: [sic]

Beijing Metallurgical Machinery and Power College: Steel Making, Iron Smelting, Steel Rolling, Metallurgical Machinery, Industrial and Mining Enterprise Electrification and Automation

Beijing Chemical Fiber Engineering College: Chemical Fibers, Dyeing and Finishing, Fundamental Organic Chemical Engineering, Chemical Fiber Machinery, Chemistry (teachers class)

Beijing Meteorology Vocational School: (3-year course) Meteorology

China Civil Aviation Vocational School: (3-year course) Airplane Engine Maintenance, Airplane Electrical Equipment Maintenance, Airplane Instrument Maintenance, Airplane Radio Equipment Maintenance, Navigation Control

Tianjin Textile Engineering College: Cotton Spinning, Wool Spinning, Weaving, Knitting, Machine-Building Technology and Equipment, Industrial Electric Automation, Textile Machinery, Chemical Fiber Industry Automation, Applied Chemistry Teachers Class, Basic Machinery Teachers Class, Basic Electronic Technology Teachers Class

Tianjin Light Industry College: Pulp Paper Making, Chemistry Teachers Class, Light Industry Machinery, Light Chemical Engineering Machinery, Pulp Paper-Making Machinery, Light Industry Automation, Electrical Engineering Teachers Class, Food Processing, Industrial Fermentation

Hebei Engineering College: Highway Engineering, Precision Machinery and Instruments

Shanghai Sea Transportation College: Ocean-Going Vessel Navigation (male students only), Engine-Room Operation (male students only), Marine Electrification and Automation (male students only), Computer Technology, Cranes and Transport Machinery, Water Transportation Management

Shanghai Railway College: Locomotive Electric Transmission, Internal Combustion Locomotives, Railway Rolling Stock, Railway Mechanization, Railway Signaling, Railway Wired Communication, Electronic Computers, Railway Transportation, Railway Engineering

Shanghai Machinery College: Optical Instruments, Heat Energy Transformation Engineering, Freezing Equipment and Low-Temperature Technology, Heat-Transfer and Quality-Transfer and Fluid Dynamics, Industrial Electronic Automation, Precision Machinery Technology and Equipment (teachers class), Systems Engineering (teachers class)

Shanghai Construction Materials Industry Vocational School: (3-year course) Electrification and Automation of Construction Material Industry, Construction Material Machinery, Glass Fiber Technology

Hebei Geology College: General Mineral Exploration, Hydrogeology, Geophysical Mineral Exploration, Drilling and Exploration

North China Water Conservancy and Hydroelectric College: Hydraulic Power and Hydroelectric Engineering Construction, Water Conservancy Engineering Machinery, Hydroelectric Station Generator Equipment, Engineering Geology, Power Plant Building Construction, Engineering Mechanics (teachers class)

Taiyuan Heavy Machinery College: Cranes and Transport Machinery, Steel-Rolling Machinery, Engineering Machinery, Press Forging Technology and Equipment



Taiyuan Machinery College: Special Self-Propelled Machinery Design and Making, Special Automatic Machinery Design and Making, Special Power Machinery Design and Making, Precision Instruments, Machine-Building Technology and Equipment, Automatic Controls, Chemical Engineering Manufacture

Shanxi Mining College: Underground Coal Mining, Coal Mine Mechanization, Coal Mine Electrification and Automation, Coal Mine Machine-Building and Repair, Coalfield Geology and Exploration

Nei Monggol Engineering College: Industrial Electric Automation, Casting, Metal Heat Treatment Technology and Equipment, Industrial and Civil Construction

Shenyang Aeronautical Engineering College: Electronic Digital Computer Technology, Airplane Building, Aeronautical Machinery Processing Technology

Shenyang Engineering College: Machine-Building Technology and Equipment, Special Casting Technology and Equipment, Press Forging Technology and Equipment, Detonation, Industrial Electric Automation, Electronic Computer Application

Dalian Railway College: Machine Building, Casting, Forging, Welding, Metal Materials and Heat Treatment

Liaoning Construction Engineering College: Industrial Enterprise Electrification and Automation, Construction Machinery, Construction Material Machinery, Machine-Building Technology and Equipment

Shenyang Metallurgical Machinery Vocational School: (3-year course) Machine-Building, Casting, Welding, Metallographic Heat Treatment

Changchun Optical Precision Machinery College: Optical Instruments, Precision Instrument Making Technology and Equipment, Laser Technology, Infrared Technology, Optical Materials, Optical Electronic Technology, Basic Lessons in Physics (teachers class)

Harbin University of Science and Technology: Precision Instruments, Electronic Technology, Automatic Controls, Electronic Computers, Technical Physics

Harbin Medical University: Public Health

Harbin Construction Engineering College: Building Construction, Water Supply and Drainage, Urban Gas and Heat Energy Engineering, Glass Fiber Reinforced Plastics, Construction Machinery, Highway Engineering

Harbin Electrical Engineering College: Computers and Their Uses, Electromagnetic Measuring Technology and Instruments, Electrical Devices, Electrical Machinery, Electric Insulating Material, Electric Wires, Electric Cables

Heilongjiang Commercial College: Electronic Technology, Petroleum Storage, Commercial Mechanical Freezing, Commercial Architecture, Traditional Chinese Medicine

Northeast Forestry College: Wild Life Proliferation and Utilization, Timber Mechanical Processing, Forestry Machinery Design and Making

Shandong Chemical Engineering College: Rubber Products, Rubber-Making Machinery

Shandong Construction Materials Engineering College: Cement, Analytical Chemistry, Automation, Chemistry Teachers Class

Nanjing Railway Medical College: (5-year course) Therapeutics Dept, Health Dept

Nanjing Pharmacology College: Pharmacological Specialization, Biochemical and Pharmaceutical Specialization

Nanjing Forestry Production Engineering College: Mechanical Processing of Timber, Artificial Boards, Forestry Machinery Design and Making

Wuxi Light Industry College: Grain Processing and Machinery, Oil and Fat Engineering, Physics (teachers class)

Suzhou Medical College: (5-year course) Medicine

Suzhou Silk Engineering College: Silk Making, Silk Weaving, Dyeing and Finishing, Silk Goods Machinery

Nantong Medical College: Marine Medicine

Zhenjiang Marine College: Marine Engineering, Marine Welding, Machine-Building Technology and Equipment, Marine Internal Combustion Power Installations, Marine Electrification and Automation

Anhui Agricultural Machinery College: Agricultural Machinery, Vehicles, Internal Combustion Engines

Huaibei Coal Teachers College: Mathematics, Physics

Zhenzhou Engineering College: Machine Building, Casting Technology, Industrial and Civil Construction, Power Plant Power Networks and Power Systems, Industrial Automation, Mathematics, Mechanics (teachers class)

Zhenzhou Aeronautical Industry Management Vocational School: (3-year course) Planned Management, Goods and Materials Management, Technical Records Management

Zhenzhou Grain College: Grain and Oil Storage, Grain Buildings, Grain Machinery

Wuhan Water Transportation Engineering College: Marine Design and Building, Marine Internal Combustion Engines, Marine Power Installations, Marine Machine Building, Machine-Building Technology and Equipment, Cranes and Transport Machinery, Marine Harbor Electrification

Changsha Railway College: Industrial and Civil Construction, Railway Rolling Stock, Railway Internal Combustion Locomotives, Railway Transportation, Machine-Building Technology and Equipment

Nanchang Aeronautical Industry Engineering College: Aeronautical Materials Surface Protection, Aeronautical Casting, Aeronautical Forging, Aeronautical Welding, Aeronautical Metal Materials Heat Treatment, Aeronautical Machine Processing

Jingdezhen Ceramics College: Ceramic Manufacture

Overseas Chinese University: Mathematics Dept, Chemistry Dept, Physics Dept, Civil Engineering Dept, Chemical Engineering Dept, Mechanical Engineering Dept

Xiamen Aquatic Products College: Fresh Water Fishery, Refrigeration Engineering

Jinan University: Medicine, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology

Chengdu Geology College: Geodmechanics, Rock Mineral Analysis, Geological Depth Exploration (vocational class), Geological Instruments

Sichuan Building Materials Engineering College: Building Materials Machine-Building, Building Materials Industry Electric Automation

Chengdu Meteorology College: Weather, High-Altitude Meteorology, Meteorological Communications, Meteorological Radar

Xi'an Engineering College: Precision Machinery Building Technology and Equipment, Application of Electronic Computers, Optical Measurement, Metal Heat Treatment Technology and Equipment, Industrial Production Automation

Shaanxi Machine-Building College: Printing Presses, Precision Measuring Instruments, Semiconductor Devices, Machine-Building Management Engineering

Xi'an Metallurgical Construction College: Industrial and Civil Construction, Architecture, Construction Machinery, Mining Machinery, Industrial and Mining Enterprise Electrification and Automation, General Transport Chart Design, Fire-Proof Materials, Nonferrous Metal Smelting, Steel Rolling, Heating and Ventilation, Water Supply and Drainage, Waste Water, Gases and Metals Handling and Comprehensive Uses, Ore Dressing

Xi'an Highway College: Vehicle Operation Engineering, Machine-Building Technology and Equipment, Metal Heat-Processing Technology, Traffic

Engineering Automatic Controls, Highway Transportation Management, Highway Transportation Financial Accounting, Road-Building Engineering Machinery, Highway Engineering, Bridges and Tunnels, Industrial and Civil Construction, Engineering Mechanics

Northwest Textile Engineering College: Wool Spinning, Machine Weaving

Huashan Metallurgical and Medical Vocational School: (3-year course) Medicine

Lanzhou Railway College: Water Supply and Drainage, Railway Wired Communications, Automatic Controls, Machine-Building Technology and Equipment

Gansu Engineering University: Welding Technology and Equipment, Hydraulic Machinery, Hydraulic Transmission

Naval First Surface Craft School: (3-year course, male students only) Radar and Sonar, Sea Route Surveying

Air Force Radar School: (3-year course, male students only) Radar Engineering, Radar Teachers Course, Radar Platoon Leader (2-year course)

Air Force Antiaircraft Artillery School: (3-year course, male students only) Commanding Platoon Leaders, Artillery Platoon Leaders

Antiaircraft Artillery School: (3-year course, male students only) Military Units

The Third Ground Artillery School: (3-year course, male students only) Military Units

Jinan Military Region Infantry School: (3-year course, male students only) Military Units

PLA Transportation Technical School: (4-year course, male students only) Automobile Operation and Maintenance Major Special Class

Beijing Municipal University and College Branch Schools

(Liberal Arts) (all day-schools)

China People's University First Branch School: Commercial Economics, Jurisprudence (Xijiao Temple, Guangqu Menwai)

China People's University Second Branch School: Public Finance and Monetary Affairs (Fengsheng Hutong, Xicheng Ward)

Beijing Second Foreign Language Institute Branch School: English, Japanese (Shitiao Huokouwai, Dongsì)



Beijing Teachers University First Branch School: Chinese, History  
(Dongdaqiao, Zhaoyang Menwai)

Beijing Foreign Trade College Branch School: English, Japanese, French  
(Yellow Temple outside Anding City Gate)

(Science and Technology) (all day schools)

Beijing Aeronautical College Second Branch School: Mechanical Engineering  
and Automation, Electronic Technology (Palichuang, Zhaoyang Ward)

Beijing Aeronautical College Third Branch School: Electronic Engineering,  
Materials and Technology (Dong Gaodi, Nanyuan)

Beijing Engineering College Second Branch School: Radio Technology, Com-  
puter Hardware (Xianglai Street, Xicheng Ward)

Beijing Industrial University First Branch School: Metal Materials and  
Heat Processing, Electrical Machinery and Apparatus (Sanlitun, Zhaoyang  
Ward)

Beijing Industrial University Second Branch School: Computer Software  
(Wudaokou, Haidian Ward)

Beijing University Second Branch School: Computer Softwares (Sibazi,  
Qinghezhen, Dewai)

Beijing Iron and Steel College Second Branch School: Metallurgical Ma-  
chinery (Capital Steel Works, Shijingshan)

Beijing Engineering College First Branch School: Mechanical Engineering  
(Shilibao, Zhaoyang Ward)

Beijing Chemical Engineering College Second Branch School: Petrochemical  
Engineering, Petrochemical Engineering Machinery (Shihua Main Plant,  
Shihua Ward)

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU HELPS YOUNG PEOPLE WITH THEIR MISTAKES

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 18 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by Zhang Wenlin [1728 2429 3411] in the column "Even Gold Is Less Precious Than Vagabonds Reformed; Public Order Displays New Face": "Various Forces Organized by the Andingmen Police Station Have Produced Significant Results in Helping Juvenile Delinquents Reform Themselves"]

[Text] Under the leadership of neighborhood party committees and sub-bureaus, and having mobilized forces from various circles of society in educating reformed juvenile delinquents and misguided youths, the Andingmen police station of the East City Sub-bureau, Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau, has reaped significant progress. At present, public order in the area has improved greatly. The number of criminal cases between January and July this year dropped 87.3 percent compared to that of last year. Among the young people who committed crimes or misdemeanors, 81 percent have shown varying degrees of reformation. The problems of fighting and brawling, and of disturbances caused by hooligans, have basically been resolved. The entire Andingmen area displays a condition of peacefulness and unity. The people remarked with satisfaction: "Andingmen (which means Gate of Peace) is now 'peaceful.'"

The Andingmen area has a total of 14,900 households and 56,000 inhabitants. Having been misguided by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," a few young people in the area committed crimes. Their misbehavior and criminal offenses seriously affected public order and disrupted the normal lives of the inhabitants, who said in anger: "Andingmen is no longer peaceful." How should these youths and teenagers be reformed so as to pacify the disrupted public order in the area? The comrades in the Andingmen police station examined and discussed the matter, and, having drawn lessons from their experiences, came to the conclusion that they should consider educating youths and teenagers as an important political task. They realized that in the course of treating juvenile delinquents, emphasis should be laid on education and reform, so that the harm done to the psyche of these young people could be healed, and that their youthful enthusiasm be rekindled. The station members subsequently conducted research in residents' committees, neighborhood-Run "7 May" Plants, individual households and schools in search of reasons behind the crimes committed by individual juvenile delinquents. They accordingly adopted effective and concrete measures.

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